

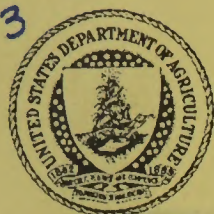
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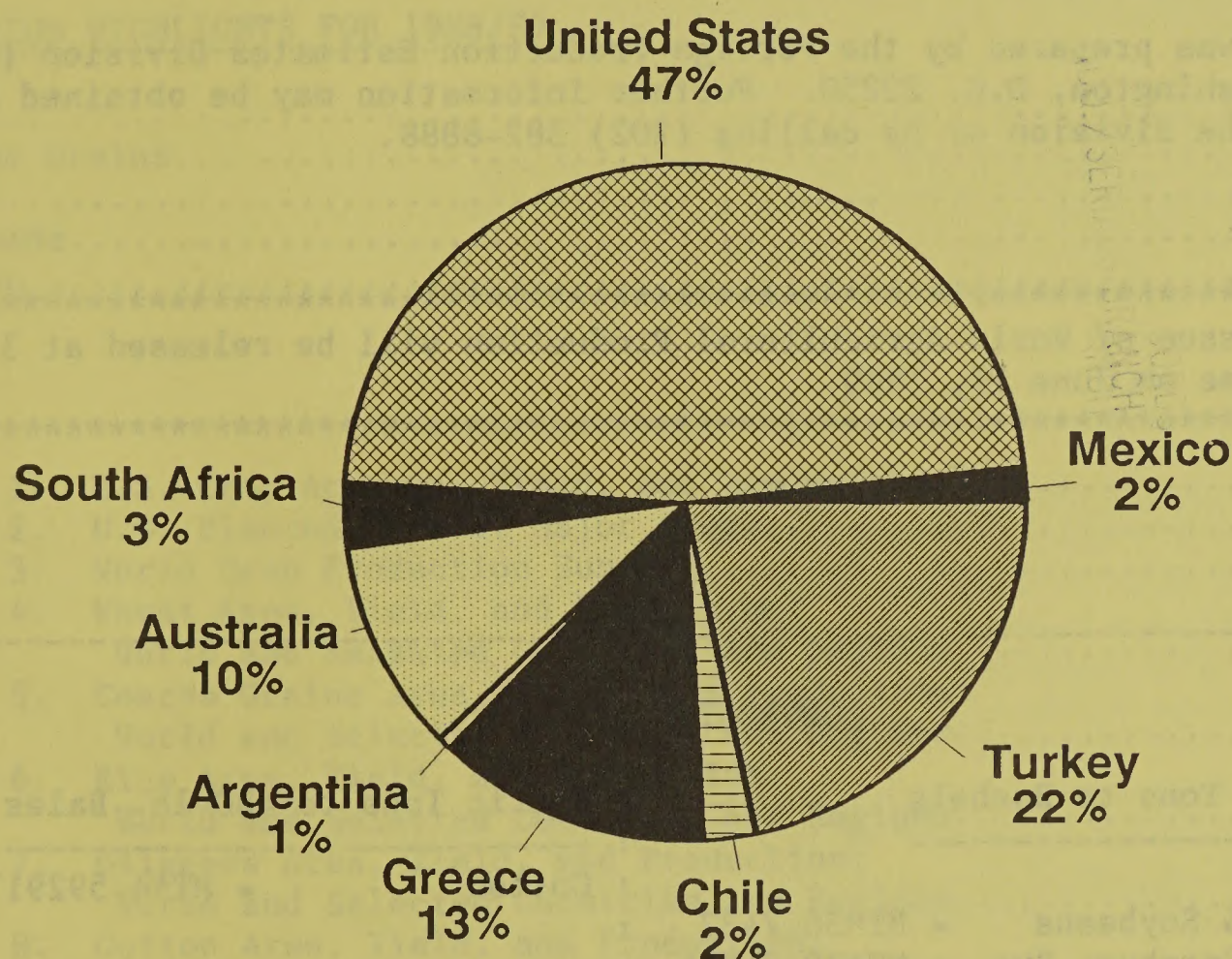
Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 5 - 89
MAY 1989



World Agricultural Production

RAISIN AND SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1988/89



In this issue.....

World Dried Fruit Production
Dairy Outlook For Selected Countries
World Sugar Production
Egyptian Cotton Production
Swine Production In Thailand

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. All numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-230), May 11, 1989.

This report was prepared by the Foreign Production Estimates Division (FPED), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 382-8888.

 * The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
 * eastern time on June 13, 1989. *

:			:
:	CONVERSION TABLE		:
:			:
:	Metric Tons to Bushels		:
:	-----		:
:		:	:
:	Wheat & Soybeans	= MT*36.7437	:
:	Corn, Sorghum, Rye	= MT*39.36825	:
:	Barley	= MT*45.929625	:
:	Oats	= MT*68.894438	:
:	-----		:
:	1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres	:
:	1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds	:

:		:
:	Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales	:
:	-----	:
:	Cotton	= MT*4.592917
:		:
:		:
:		:
:	Metric Tons to Hundredweight	:
:	-----	:
:	Rice	=MT*22.04622
:		:

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1989/90

WHEAT: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at a record 532.6 million metric tons, up 31.4 million or 6 percent from last year's harvest. Important changes from the 1988/89 crop include the following:

- o United States Production is estimated at 55.8 million tons, up 6.5 million or 13 percent from 1988.
- o USSR Production is estimated at 91.5 million tons, up 7.1 million or 8 percent from last year. The increase is attributed to higher yield estimates.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 78.5 million tons, up 3.8 million or 5 percent from last year. Winter wheat area is up in France, Denmark, and the United Kingdom.
- o China Production is estimated at 91.0 million tons, up 3.5 million or 4 percent from last year. Planted area is expected to increase by 2 percent due to higher prices and government policies supporting grain production.
- o Canada Production is estimated at 26.0 million tons, up 10.3 million or 66 percent from last year. Yields are expected to rebound from 1988's drought-affected levels.
- o India Production is estimated at a record 50.0 million tons, up 4.9 million or 11 percent from last year's harvest. The increase is due to an estimated 3-percent rise in area and extremely favorable weather throughout the growing season.
- o Pakistan Production is estimated at a record 14.6 million tons, up 1.9 million or 15 percent from 1988/89. Expanded area, excellent growing conditions, normal irrigation water supplies, and adequate input availability contributed to this year's estimated record harvest.
- o Argentina Production is estimated at 10.0 million tons, up 2.4 million or 32 percent from last year. Harvested area is expected to be 21 percent higher than last year's drought-reduced level. Yields are expected to be near average this year, but above last year.

- o East Europe Production is estimated at 40.2 million tons, down 4.9 million or 11 percent from last year's crop. The estimated decline from last year's level is due to poor weather in the Balkans where unusually cold November temperatures were followed by a severe winter drought. Wheat output is estimated down sharply in Yugoslavia, Romania, and Bulgaria, relative to 1988/89.
- o Australia Production is estimated at 15.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 4 percent from 1988/89. Farmers are expected to increase wheat area in response to strong world wheat prices, low world stocks, an increased guaranteed minimum price, and good planting weather.
- o Brazil Production is forecast at 4.5 million tons, down 1.3 million or 22 percent from last year. Area is expected to decline 18 percent. This year's combination of a low guaranteed producer price, the high cost of production credit, and the lack of a clearly defined domestic wheat market has severely reduced production incentives.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 823.9 million tons, up 100.1 million or 14 percent from 1988/89. Important changes from the 1988/89 crop include the following:

- o United States Production is estimated at 233.6 million tons, up 84.0 million or 56 percent from last year.
- o USSR Production is estimated at 105.5 million tons, up 8.0 million or 8 percent from 1988. The increase is attributed to higher yield estimates.
- o China Production is estimated at 96.2 million tons, up 4.3 million or 5 percent from last year. The increase is due primarily to higher estimated corn and barley production; planted area and yields are expected to recover from last year's drought-reduced levels.
- o Canada Production is estimated at 23.0 million tons, up 3.4 million or 17 percent from 1988/89. Barley, oats, and rye area is estimated higher than last year.
- o Argentina Production is estimated at 12.5 million tons, up 4.9 million or 64 percent from 1988/89. Corn production is expected to be up 3.5 million tons and sorghum production is projected to rise 1.2 million tons over drought-reduced crops in 1988/89.

- o Brazil Production is forecast at 24.8 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last year. Corn area and yields are estimated unchanged as the Brazilian Government continues to encourage production.
- o South Africa Production is estimated at 8.8 million tons, down 2.9 million or 25 percent from the 1988/89 bumper harvest. Corn yields are projected to return to normal levels following the excellent weather in 1988/89.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 83.5 million tons, down 5.2 million or 6 percent from 1988/89. Barley area is estimated lower in Denmark, West Germany, and the United Kingdom. Corn area is estimated lower in Italy and Spain.
- o East Europe Production is estimated at 67.9 million tons, up 7.4 million or 12 percent from last year. The rise in estimated output is driven by the expectation of more normal corn yields in the Balkans following last summer's hot, droughty weather.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1989/90 is estimated at a record 325.0 million tons, up 2.3 million or 1 percent from the 1988/89 crop. Foreign production in 1989/90 is projected at a record 320.0 million tons, an increase of 2.3 million or 1 percent from 1988/89. U.S. output is projected at 5.0 million tons, virtually unchanged from last season.

OILSEEDS: World production for 1989/90 is forecast at a record 215.0 million tons, up 15.3 million or 8 percent from 1988/89. U.S. production is forecast at 61.5 million tons, up 11.4 million or 23 percent from last year. Foreign production is forecast at a record 153.5 million tons, up 3.9 million or 3 percent from 1988/89.

COTTON: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 82.5 million bales, down 1.8 million or 2 percent from the 1988/89 crop. Foreign production is estimated at 69.0 million bales, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from 1988/89. U.S. production is estimated at 13.5 million bales, down 1.9 million or 12 percent from a year ago.

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1988/89

WHEAT: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 501.2 million tons, up 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month. An upward revision was made for Iraq.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 723.8 million tons, up 0.5 million or less than 1 percent from last month. Upward revisions were made for the USSR, Mali, Sudan, and Niger. Reductions were made in the estimates for Argentina, Thailand, and East Europe.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 322.7 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month.

OILSEEDS: World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 199.7 million tons, up less than 1 percent from last month, but down 7.8 million or 4 percent from last year's output. U.S. production is forecast at 50.1 million tons, unchanged from last month and down 17 percent from last year. Foreign production is estimated at a record 149.6 million tons, up 0.9 million from last month, and up 2.7 million or 2 percent from last year.

- * **Soybeans:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 93.5 million tons, up 0.4 million from last month, but down 9.6 million or 9 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

- o **Argentina** Production is estimated at 7.8 million tons, down 0.5 million or 6 percent from last month and down 20 percent from last year. Higher than normal field abandonment and below average yields due to earlier drought conditions are expected to result in lower production.

- o **Brazil** Production is estimated at 21.7 million tons, up 0.7 million or 3 percent from last month and up 20 percent from last year. The increase is due to upward revisions in both area and yield.

- * **Cottonseed:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 32.3 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 1.4 million or 4 percent from last year.

- * **Peanuts:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 22 million tons, up 0.4 million from last month and up 1.6 million or 8 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

- o **India** Production is estimated at 7.5 million tons, up 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month and up 42 percent from last year. Increased summer crop production is estimated for the Gujarat, Orissa, and Andhra Pradesh peanut regions.

- * **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 20.9 million tons, down marginally from last month, but up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:
 - o **Argentina** Production is estimated at 2.9 million tons, up 0.15 million or 5 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. Higher than expected yields have improved sunflowerseed production prospects.
 - o **France** Production is estimated at 2.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 4 percent from last month and down 10 percent from last year.
- * **Rapeseed:** World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 21.9 million tons, up 0.2 million from last month, but down 1.3 million or 6 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:
 - o **India** Production is estimated at 3.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or 6 percent from last month, and up 14 percent from last year. The increase is due to a combination of a higher yield estimate for the Rajasthan region and larger crop area in the Pradesh and Gujarat regions.
 - o **France** Production is estimated at 2.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 5 percent from last month and down 15 percent from last year.
- * **Flaxseed:** World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 1.7 million tons, down 59,000 tons from last month and down 25 percent from last year.
- * **Copra:** World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 4.5 million tons, down 41,000 tons from last month, but still up 0.2 million from last year's total.
- * **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 2.8 million tons, down 47,000 tons from last month, but up 0.2 million or 8 percent from last year.
- * **Palm Oil:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 9.3 million tons, down 0.1 million from last month, but up 0.8 million or 9 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:
 - o **Indonesia** Production is estimated at 1.5 million tons, down 0.1 million or 6 percent from last month, but up 9 percent from last year.

COTTON: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 84.3 million bales, down slightly from last month, but up 5 percent from 1987/88. Foreign production is estimated at 68.8 million bales, nearly unchanged from last month, but up 5 percent from 1987/88. U.S. production is estimated at 15.4 million bales, down slightly from last month, but up 4 percent from 1987/88. A significant change from last month is:

- o Sudan Production is estimated at 0.7 million bales, up 0.1 million or 17 percent from last month and up 14 percent from last year. Both area and yield estimates were increased as flood damage last summer was not as serious as expected.

Table 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

Commodity	--Harvested Area--			--Yield--			--Production--		
	Prel. Proj.			Prel. 1989/90 Proj.			Prel. 1989/90 Proj.		
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	May	1987/88	1988/89	May
<hr/>									
	--Million Acres--			--Bushels per Acre--			--Million Bushels--		
All Wheat	56.0	53.2		37.7	34.1		2107	1811	2050
Winter	39.3	39.8	41.0	39.8	39.2	34.9	1565	1561	1430
Other	16.6	13.4		32.6	18.7		542	250	620
Rye	0.7	0.6		29.0	24.8		20	15	20
Soybeans	57.0	57.4		33.7	26.8		1923	1539	1950
Corn	59.2	58.2		119.4	84.6		7072	4921	7850
Sorghum	10.6	9.1		69.7	63.8		739	578	700
Barley	10.1	7.5		52.7	38.6		530	291	450
Oats	6.9	5.6		54.0	39.1		374	219	420
<hr/>									
	--Million Hectares--			--Metric Tons per Hectare--			--Millions of Metric Tons--		
Total Feedgrains	35.1	32.5		6.1	4.6		215.4	149.2	233.1
<hr/>									
	--Million Acres--			--Pounds per Acre--			---Million CWT.---		
Rice	2.3	2.9		5,555	5,511		129.6	159.5	159.0
<hr/>									
							---Million 480-Pound---		
All Cotton	10.0	11.9		706	619		14.8	15.4	13.5

Table 2

U.S. Planted Area of Major Crops

Year	Wheat			Feedgrains								All		Total Maj
														Crops
	Winter	Other	Total	Rye	Rice	Corn	Sorghum	Barley	Oats	Total	Soybeans	Cotton		
<hr/>														
	--Million Acres--													
1987/88	48.8	17.0	65.8	2.5	2.4	65.7	11.8	11.0	18.0	106.5	58.0	10.4		245.6
1988/89 Prel.	48.8	16.7	65.5	2.4	2.9	67.6	10.4	9.7	13.9	101.6	58.9	12.5		243.8
1989/90 Proj.														
May	54.7													

1/ Estimates from USDA Agricultural Statistics Board for 1987/88, 1988/89 and winter wheat estimates for 1989/90.

All other 1989/90 estimates are from USDA Interagency Commodity Estimates Committees.

Table 3

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe		USSR	Asia				South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries			
			United States		Canada	Mexico	EC-12		Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina	Brazil		Australia	South Africa	Turkey
			---Million Metric Tons---																		
Wheat 1987/88 1988/89 prel. 1989/90 proj. May	503.7 501.2	446.3 451.9	57.4 49.3	26.0 15.7	3.7 3.2	71.4 74.7	4.0 3.9	39.8 45.1	83.3 84.4	87.8 87.5	44.3 45.1	0.0 0.0	12.0 12.7	0.0 0.0	8.8 7.6	6.1 5.8	12.4 14.5	3.1 3.3	13.0 15.0	16.1 17.2	
	532.6	476.8	55.8	26.0	3.9	78.5	4.2	40.2	91.5	91.0	50.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	10.0	4.5	15.0	2.9	13.0	16.7	
	792.7 723.8	576.8 574.3	215.9 149.6	25.5 19.6	14.5 14.3	82.4 88.7	10.9 11.2	64.6 60.5	113.7 97.5	96.5 91.8	23.5 32.6	4.8 5.0	1.7 1.7	3.0 4.6	13.0 7.6	25.4 24.7	6.9 6.5	7.9 11.7	9.3 10.0	62.4 73.5	
	823.9	590.3	233.6	23.0	15.0	83.5	11.9	67.9	105.5	96.2	31.7	5.0	1.8	4.8	12.5	24.8	6.8	8.8	9.1	69.1	
	312.6 322.7	308.5 317.7	4.1 5.1	0.0 0.0	0.4 0.3	1.3 1.3	0.0 0.0	0.2 0.2	1.7 1.9	122.1 119.7	56.4 65.0	27.0 27.0	3.2 3.1	11.7 13.5	0.2 0.2	8.0 7.2	0.5 0.5	0.0 0.0	0.2 0.2	21.9 22.1	
May	325.0	320.0	5.0																		
Total Grains 1/ 1987/88 1988/89 prel. 1989/90 proj. May	1,608.9 1,547.7	1,331.6 1,343.8	277.3 203.9	51.5 35.3	18.6 17.8	155.1 164.7	14.9 15.1	104.6 105.9	198.7 183.8	306.3 299.0	124.2 142.7	31.8 32.0	16.9 17.5	14.7 18.1	22.1 15.4	39.5 37.7	19.9 21.5	11.0 15.0	22.4 25.2	179.3 197.3	
	1,681.5	1,387.1	294.4																		
	194.1 207.5	134.6 146.9	59.4 60.6	5.8 5.9	1.0 1.2	8.4 12.1	0.5 0.5	6.0 5.3	11.2 11.8	30.9 33.4	13.3 13.5	1.7 1.7	3.0 3.2	0.6 0.5	10.8 14.0	18.6 19.8	0.7 0.8	0.7 0.9	1.9 2.0	19.5 20.2	
	215.0	153.5	61.5																		
Oilseeds 2/ 1987/88 1988/89 prel. 1989/90 proj. May	80.6 84.3	65.8 68.8	14.8 15.4	0.0 0.0	1.0 1.3	1.2 1.6	0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1	11.3 12.7	19.5 19.3	7.1 8.2	0.0 0.0	6.8 6.6	0.1 0.1	1.3 0.8	3.5 3.3	1.3 1.2	0.3 0.3	2.5 3.0	9.9 10.3	
	82.5	69.0	13.5																		

---Million 480-Pound Bales---

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains and pulses are 211.4 million tons in 1987/88, 195.1 million in 1988/89, and 210.0 million forecast in 1989/90.

2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also include copra and palm kernels for all countries.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

Table 4

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---			---Production---		
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90 Proj.		Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	May	1987/88	1988/89	May
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---			---Million Metric Tons---		
World	219.9	218.7		2.29	2.29		503.7	501.2	532.6
United States	22.6	21.5		2.53	2.29		57.4	49.3	55.8
Total Foreign	197.2	197.2	202.2	2.26	2.29	2.36	446.3	451.9	476.8
Maj. Foreign Exporters	43.3	42.3	45.5	2.74	2.66	2.85	118.6	112.4	129.5
Argentina	4.8	4.5	5.4	1.84	1.70	1.85	8.8	7.6	10.0
Australia	9.1	9.4	10.2	1.37	1.54	1.47	12.4	14.5	15.0
Canada	13.5	12.9	13.7	1.93	1.21	1.90	26.0	15.7	26.0
EC-12	15.9	15.5	16.2	4.49	4.82	4.85	71.4	74.7	78.5
Major Importers	95.4	96.4	97.6	2.36	2.41	2.42	225.4	232.3	235.7
Brazil	3.5	3.5	2.8	1.77	1.68	1.61	6.1	5.8	4.5
China	28.8	28.9	29.6	3.05	3.03	3.07	87.8	87.5	91.0
Eastern Europe	10.6	10.6	10.5	3.77	4.24	3.82	39.8	45.1	40.2
Egypt	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.23	4.76	4.76	2.4	2.8	3.0
Other N. Africa */	5.1	4.4	4.7	1.01	1.25	0.97	5.2	5.5	4.6
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.19	3.62	3.30	0.9	1.0	0.9
USSR	46.7	48.1	49.0	1.78	1.76	1.87	83.3	84.4	91.5
Other Foreign	58.6	58.5	59.2	1.75	1.83	1.89	102.3	107.2	111.6
India	23.1	22.6	23.3	1.92	2.00	2.15	44.3	45.1	50.0
Iran	6.1	6.3	6.3	0.98	1.08	1.00	6.0	6.8	6.3
Mexico	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.11	4.00	4.11	3.7	3.2	3.9
Non-EC W. Europe	0.9	0.8	0.9	4.20	4.90	4.74	4.0	3.9	4.2
Pakistan	7.7	7.3	7.5	1.56	1.73	1.95	12.0	12.7	14.6
South Africa	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.81	1.67	1.51	3.1	3.3	2.9
Turkey	8.7	8.8	8.8	1.49	1.71	1.48	13.0	15.0	13.0
Others	9.3	10.0	9.6	1.72	1.73	1.75	16.1	17.2	16.7

*/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

MAY 1989

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

Table 5

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---			---Production---		
	Prel. Proj.			Prel. 1989/90 Proj.			Prel. 1989/90 Proj.		
	1987/88 1988/89 1989/90			1987/88 1988/89 May			1987/88 1988/89 May		
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	May	1987/88	1988/89	May
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS 1/	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---			---Million Metric Tons---		
World	323.4	326.7		2.45	2.22		792.7	723.8	823.9
United States	35.4	32.8		6.10	4.57		215.9	149.6	233.6
Total Foreign	288.0	293.9	292.2	2.00	1.95	2.02	576.8	574.3	590.3
Maj. Foreign Exporters	23.4	21.4	23.0	2.41	2.34	2.43	56.3	50.0	55.9
Argentina	4.4	3.3	4.2	2.98	2.32	2.96	13.0	7.6	12.5
Australia	4.6	4.5	4.5	1.50	1.46	1.51	6.9	6.5	6.8
Canada	8.0	7.2	7.8	3.21	2.73	2.96	25.5	19.6	23.0
South Africa	4.5	4.6	4.6	1.75	2.52	1.89	7.9	11.7	8.8
Thailand	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.51	2.54	2.65	3.0	4.6	4.8
Major Importers	108.0	106.7	105.3	2.66	2.57	2.71	287.5	273.8	285.3
Eastern Europe	18.1	18.3	18.3	3.56	3.31	3.72	64.6	60.5	67.9
EC-12	19.0	19.2	18.5	4.33	4.61	4.51	82.4	88.7	83.5
Other W. Europe	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.48	3.46	3.75	10.9	11.2	11.9
Mexico	7.8	7.6	7.9	1.87	1.88	1.90	14.5	14.3	15.0
USSR	59.5	57.8	57.0	1.91	1.69	1.85	113.7	97.5	105.5
Other Major Import. 2/	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.14	3.47	3.11	1.5	1.6	1.5
Other Foreign	156.5	165.9	163.9	1.49	1.51	1.52	232.9	250.5	249.1
Brazil	13.6	13.5	13.5	1.87	1.83	1.84	25.4	24.7	24.8
China	28.7	27.9	28.6	3.36	3.30	3.36	96.5	91.8	96.2
India	36.3	39.7	39.1	0.65	0.82	0.81	23.5	32.6	31.7
Indonesia	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.79	1.92	1.92	4.8	5.0	5.0
Nigeria	9.4	10.1	10.2	0.72	0.84	0.85	6.8	8.5	8.7
Philippines	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.15	1.16	1.18	4.3	4.4	4.5
Turkey	4.3	4.4	4.4	2.17	2.29	2.08	9.3	10.0	9.1
Others	57.8	64.0	61.8	1.08	1.15	1.12	62.4	73.5	69.1
BARLEY									
World	79.4	77.2		2.27	2.15		180.6	165.8	174.8
United States	4.1	3.0		2.83	2.07		11.5	6.3	9.8
Total Foreign	75.4	74.1	73.1	2.24	2.15	2.26	169.0	159.5	165.0
Australia	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.46	1.44	1.51	3.5	3.3	3.4
Canada	5.0	4.1	4.5	2.79	2.44	2.67	14.0	10.1	12.0
China	3.4	3.3	3.4	1.78	1.92	2.05	6.0	6.3	6.9
Eastern Europe	4.3	4.3	4.4	3.80	3.73	3.81	16.3	16.2	16.6
EC-12	12.2	12.2	11.7	3.83	4.13	4.06	46.8	50.5	47.5
Other W. Europe	1.7	1.8	1.7	3.10	3.20	3.50	5.2	5.7	5.8
Turkey	3.2	3.3	3.3	1.88	2.12	1.82	6.0	7.0	6.0
USSR	30.7	29.7	29.0	1.91	1.50	1.79	58.4	44.5	52.0
Others	12.6	13.0	12.9	1.02	1.22	1.15	12.9	15.9	14.8

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CONTINUED

MAY 1989

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

Table 5 (Continued)

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---			---Production---		
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90 Proj.		Prel.	1989/90 Proj.
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	May	1987/88	1988/89	May
CORN	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---			---Million Metric Tons---		
World	125.0	124.7		3.58	3.15		447.6	393.2	476.3
United States	24.0	23.5		7.50	5.31		179.6	125.0	199.4
Total Foreign	101.1	101.2	102.3	2.65	2.65	2.71	268.0	268.2	276.9
Maj. Foreign Exporters	8.0	7.2	7.9	2.36	2.82	2.68	18.8	20.3	21.0
Argentina	2.6	1.8	2.5	3.46	2.78	3.40	9.0	5.0	8.5
South Africa	3.6	3.8	3.8	1.95	2.89	2.13	7.1	11.0	8.0
Thailand	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.56	2.69	2.81	2.7	4.3	4.5
Major Importers	21.9	22.1	22.2	3.78	3.79	3.96	82.9	84.0	87.8
Eastern Europe	7.3	7.4	7.4	4.11	3.67	4.51	30.0	27.0	33.3
EC-12	3.7	4.0	3.9	6.99	7.11	6.88	25.9	28.5	26.5
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.01	8.31	8.08	1.8	1.9	1.7
Mexico	6.0	6.0	6.1	1.65	1.68	1.69	9.9	10.1	10.3
USSR	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.24	3.62	3.44	14.8	16.0	15.5
Other Maj. Import. 2/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.17	4.18	4.18	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other Foreign	71.2	71.8	72.3	2.34	2.28	2.33	166.3	163.9	168.1
Brazil	13.2	13.0	13.0	1.88	1.85	1.85	24.7	24.0	24.0
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.02	5.47	6.19	7.0	5.4	6.0
China	20.2	19.7	20.2	3.95	3.81	3.89	79.8	75.0	78.5
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.14	4.97	5.21	4.2	4.1	4.3
India	5.5	5.9	5.8	1.00	1.36	1.34	5.5	8.0	7.8
Indonesia	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.79	1.92	1.92	4.8	5.0	5.0
Philippines	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.15	1.16	1.18	4.3	4.4	4.5
Zimbabwe	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.60	1.44	1.60	2.0	1.8	2.0
Others	22.8	23.8	23.8	1.48	1.53	1.51	33.8	36.3	35.9
SORGHUM									
World	42.0	44.5		1.33	1.27		56.0	56.6	60.1
United States	4.3	3.7		4.38	4.00		18.8	14.7	17.8
Total Foreign	37.7	40.8	40.6	0.99	1.03	1.04	37.2	41.9	42.4
Argentina	1.0	0.8	1.0	3.00	2.25	3.00	3.0	1.8	3.0
Australia	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.90	1.89	1.88	1.4	1.2	1.5
China	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.91	2.96	2.93	5.4	5.3	5.5
India	15.6	16.2	16.0	0.61	0.71	0.69	9.5	11.5	11.0
Mexico	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.91	2.92	2.98	4.0	3.7	4.1
Nigeria	4.3	4.4	4.4	0.67	0.80	0.80	2.9	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.52	1.58	1.65	0.5	0.4	0.5
Sudan	3.0	5.3	4.8	0.43	0.76	0.63	1.3	4.0	3.0
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.10	1.43	1.45	0.2	0.3	0.3
Others	9.3	9.9	9.8	0.97	1.03	1.01	9.0	10.2	9.9

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CONTINUED

MAY 1989

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

Table 5 (Continued)

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---			---Production---		
	Prel. Proj.			Prel. 1989/90 Proj.			Prel. 1989/90 Proj.		
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	May	1987/88	1988/89	May
OATS	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---			---Million Metric Tons---		
World	23.6	22.4		1.84	1.67		43.3	37.5	43.1
United States	2.8	2.3		1.94	1.40		5.4	3.2	6.1
Total Foreign	20.8	20.1	20.2	1.82	1.70	1.84	37.9	34.3	37.0
USSR	11.8	10.9	11.0	1.57	1.40	1.55	18.5	15.3	17.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.5	3.7	3.7	1.96	1.78	1.90	6.8	6.6	7.0
Argentina	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.30	1.10	1.39	0.7	0.4	0.6
Australia	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.32	1.26	1.26	1.7	1.8	1.7
Canada	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.37	2.10	2.20	3.0	3.0	3.3
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.63	3.14	3.59	1.4	1.3	1.4
Other Foreign	5.5	5.5	5.5	2.27	2.26	2.37	12.6	12.5	13.0
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.10	1.19	1.20	0.6	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.80	2.62	2.79	4.0	3.7	4.0
East Germany	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.28	3.30	4.52	0.6	0.5	0.7
Poland	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.84	2.62	2.70	2.4	2.2	2.3
EC-12	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.02	3.13	3.17	5.3	5.5	5.4
France	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.91	3.86	3.90	1.0	1.0	1.0
West Germany	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.30	4.23	4.44	2.4	2.4	2.4
Finland	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.21	2.21	2.90	0.8	0.9	1.2
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.87	2.98	3.68	0.5	0.4	0.5
Others	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.3	1.4	1.4
RYE									
World	15.9	15.9		2.14	2.07		34.0	33.0	33.9
United States	0.3	0.2		1.82	1.55		0.5	0.4	0.5
Total Foreign	15.6	15.6	15.8	2.15	2.08	2.11	33.5	32.6	33.4
USSR	9.7	10.1	10.0	1.86	1.83	1.80	18.1	18.5	18.0
Maj. Foreign Exporter									
Canada	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.58	1.05	1.75	0.5	0.3	0.7
Other Foreign									
Eastern Europe	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.75	2.58	2.71	11.0	10.0	10.6
East Germany	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.49	2.93	3.48	2.3	1.8	2.3
Poland	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.65	2.51	2.57	7.8	7.2	7.4
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.13	3.42	3.42	0.5	0.5	0.5
EC-12	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.93	3.05	2.99	3.0	2.9	2.9
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.77	4.58	4.20	0.5	0.4	0.4
West Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.89	4.19	4.27	1.6	1.6	1.7
Others	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.82	2.03	2.15	1.0	1.0	1.2

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below plus millet and mixed grain.

2/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

Table 6

Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions[illegible]

* / Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.

MAY 1989

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

Table 7

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1988/89	Proj.	Prel.		1988/89	Proj.
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	April	May	1986/87	1987/88	April	May
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SOYBEANS											

World	51.61	54.16	55.76	1.90	1.90	1.67	1.68	97.98	103.07	93.13	93.49
United States	23.59	23.06	23.22	2.24	2.27	1.80	1.80	52.80	52.33	41.88	41.88
Total Foreign	28.02	31.10	32.53	1.61	1.63	1.57	1.59	45.18	50.74	51.25	51.62
Maj. Foreign Exporters	12.78	14.78	16.30	1.90	1.88	1.79	1.81	24.30	27.75	29.30	29.50
Argentina	3.51	4.26	4.40	1.99	2.28	1.80	1.77	7.00	9.70	8.30	7.80
Brazil	9.27	10.52	11.90	1.87	1.72	1.78	1.82	17.30	18.05	21.00	21.70
Other Foreign	15.24	16.32	16.23	1.37	1.41	1.36	1.36	20.88	22.99	21.95	22.12
Canada	0.38	0.46	0.53	2.50	2.75	2.15	2.17	0.96	1.27	1.15	1.15
China	8.30	8.45	8.14	1.40	1.44	1.35	1.35	11.61	12.18	11.00	11.00
Eastern Europe	0.48	0.53	0.57	1.66	1.31	1.27	1.28	0.81	0.69	0.72	0.73
India	1.53	1.68	1.80	0.58	0.58	0.76	0.72	0.89	0.98	1.30	1.30
Indonesia	0.92	0.95	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.00
Mexico	0.34	0.39	0.15	1.94	1.92	2.07	2.07	0.66	0.75	0.30	0.30
Paraguay	0.53	0.62	0.69	1.79	1.79	1.74	1.74	0.95	1.10	1.20	1.20
USSR	0.75	0.78	0.76	0.94	0.91	0.91	1.16	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.88
Others	2.02	2.47	2.60	1.68	1.76	1.76	1.75	3.39	4.35	4.55	4.56
COTTONSEED											

World	29.90	32.38	34.28	0.91	0.96	0.94	0.94	27.12	30.96	32.24	32.33
United States	3.43	4.06	4.83	1.01	1.29	1.14	1.14	3.45	5.23	5.49	5.50
Total Foreign	26.47	28.31	29.44	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.91	23.67	25.73	26.75	26.83
China	4.31	4.84	5.58	1.40	1.49	1.28	1.28	6.02	7.22	7.14	7.14
India	7.28	7.40	7.70	0.44	0.41	0.46	0.46	3.22	3.00	3.55	3.55
Pakistan	2.51	2.57	2.44	1.05	1.15	1.19	1.20	2.64	2.95	2.90	2.92
USSR	3.48	3.53	3.45	1.40	1.27	1.45	1.45	4.87	4.49	5.02	5.02
Others	8.90	9.98	10.28	0.78	0.81	0.80	0.80	6.93	8.08	8.13	8.19
PEANUTS											

World	18.32	18.23	18.92	1.11	1.12	1.15	1.16	20.27	20.39	21.56	21.99
United States	0.62	0.63	0.66	2.70	2.62	2.74	2.74	1.68	1.64	1.81	1.81
Total Foreign	17.70	17.61	18.26	1.05	1.07	1.09	1.10	18.59	18.75	19.76	20.18
Brazil	0.14	0.10	0.09	1.37	1.67	1.56	1.56	0.20	0.17	0.14	0.14
China	3.25	3.02	2.91	1.81	2.04	1.99	1.99	5.88	6.17	5.80	5.80
India	6.98	6.74	7.50	0.84	0.79	0.97	1.00	5.88	5.30	7.30	7.50
Senegal	0.81	0.85	0.90	1.01	1.10	0.76	0.76	0.82	0.93	0.69	0.69
South Africa	0.16	0.21	0.22	0.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.12	0.21	0.22	0.22
Sudan	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.70	0.76	0.73	0.78	0.38	0.44	0.40	0.45
Others	5.81	6.12	6.06	0.92	0.90	0.89	0.89	5.32	5.54	5.21	5.38

CONTINUED

Table 7 (Continued)

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89	Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	April	May	1986/87	1987/88	April	May
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											

World	14.12	15.33	15.22	1.36	1.35	1.38	1.37	19.25	20.66	20.96	20.92
United States	0.79	0.72	0.81	1.53	1.65	1.04	1.04	1.21	1.18	0.85	0.85
Total Foreign	13.32	14.61	14.42	1.35	1.33	1.40	1.39	18.04	19.47	20.12	20.07
Argentina	1.80	2.06	2.20	1.39	1.36	1.25	1.32	2.50	2.80	2.75	2.90
China	1.11	0.89	0.94	1.39	1.40	1.43	1.43	1.54	1.24	1.34	1.34
EC-12	2.15	2.32	2.08	1.53	1.70	1.98	1.93	3.28	3.93	4.10	4.00
East Europe	1.33	1.38	1.34	2.15	1.73	1.78	1.74	2.86	2.39	2.37	2.32
USSR	3.85	4.16	4.28	1.37	1.46	1.46	1.44	5.26	6.08	6.20	6.16
Others	3.09	3.82	3.58	0.84	0.80	0.94	0.94	2.60	3.05	3.35	3.35
RAPESEED											

World	14.75	16.69	17.68	1.33	1.39	1.27	1.24	19.54	23.19	21.72	21.93
Total Foreign	14.75	16.69	17.68	1.33	1.39	1.27	1.24	19.54	23.19	21.72	21.93
Canada	2.64	2.67	3.65	1.43	1.44	1.16	1.16	3.79	3.85	4.24	4.24
China	4.92	5.27	4.93	1.20	1.25	1.02	1.02	5.88	6.61	5.04	5.04
EC-12	1.27	1.86	1.86	2.91	3.20	2.86	2.80	3.69	5.95	5.31	5.19
East Europe	0.96	0.92	0.88	2.38	2.33	2.47	2.47	2.28	2.15	2.18	2.18
India	3.72	4.51	4.70	0.70	0.72	0.81	0.79	2.61	3.24	3.50	3.70
Others	1.25	1.46	1.66	1.04	0.96	0.99	0.95	1.30	1.40	1.45	1.58
FLAXSEED											

World	4.25	4.02	3.90	0.62	0.56	0.44	0.43	2.66	2.27	1.75	1.69
United States	0.28	0.19	0.09	1.06	1.01	0.45	0.45	0.29	0.19	0.04	0.04
Total Foreign	3.98	3.83	3.81	0.59	0.54	0.44	0.43	2.37	2.08	1.71	1.65
Argentina	0.75	0.69	0.55	0.83	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.62	0.55	0.45	0.45
Canada	0.76	0.59	0.55	1.36	1.23	0.76	0.76	1.03	0.73	0.41	0.41
India	1.16	1.15	1.35	0.27	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.37	0.40	0.40
USSR	1.05	1.07	1.04	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.17	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.18
Others	0.27	0.33	0.33	0.62	0.61	0.66	0.64	0.17	0.20	0.19	0.21
MAJOR OILSEEDS TOTAL	132.94	140.80	145.76	1.41	1.42	1.32	1.32	186.82	200.54	191.36	192.34
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.71	4.32	4.56	4.52
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.56	2.62	2.89	2.84
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	194.08	207.49	198.81	199.70
PALM OIL *	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.09	8.49	9.36	9.25

* Not included in total oilseeds.

Table 8

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---			---Production---		
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90 Proj.		Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	May	1987/88	1988/89	May
	---Million Hectares---			---Kilograms Per Hectare---			---Million 480-Pound Bales---		
World	32.2	34.3		545	535		80.6	84.3	82.5
United States	4.1	4.8		791	694		14.8	15.4	13.5
Total Foreign	28.1	29.4	29.0	509	509	518	65.8	68.8	69.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	12.8	13.4		763	754		45.0	46.6	
Australia	0.2	0.2		1190	1405		1.3	1.2	
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1		811	788		0.4	0.3	
China	4.8	5.6		876	753		19.5	19.3	
Egypt	0.4	0.4		845	717		1.6	1.4	
Mexico	0.2	0.3		956	1110		1.0	1.3	
Pakistan	2.6	2.4		573	592		6.8	6.6	
Sudan	0.3	0.3		416	462		0.6	0.7	
Turkey	0.6	0.7		916	924		2.5	3.0	
USSR	3.5	3.4		700	806		11.3	12.7	
Major Importers 2/	0.3	0.4		828	837		1.2	1.6	
Other Foreign	15.0	15.6		285	289		19.6	20.6	
Argentina	0.5	0.5		547	361		1.3	0.8	
Brazil	2.3	2.3		327	314		3.5	3.3	
India	7.4	7.7		209	232		7.1	8.2	
Syria	0.1	0.2		835	783		0.5	0.6	
Others	4.6	4.9		341	342		7.2	7.7	

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

MAY 1989

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

Table 9

NOTE: The table below presents a 8-year record of the difference between the May projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between May projections and the final estimates have averaged 15.4 million tons (3.1 percent) and ranged from -18.5 to 20.6 million tons. The May projection has been below the final four times and above the final 4 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

	:	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1988/89 1/					
COMMODITY AND	:	-----					
REGION	:	----Difference---		: Lowest -- Highest :		Below	Above
	:	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	:	Percent	---Million Metric Tons---		Number of Years 2/		
WHEAT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
World	:	3.1	: 15.4	: -18.5	20.6	: 4	4
U.S.	:	5.2	: 3.1	: -4.3	9.8	: 4	4
Foreign	:	3.2	: 13.5	: -20.9	20.0	: 4	4
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
COARSE GRAINS 3/	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
World	:	3.8	: 28.6	: -31.9	81.1	: 4	4
U.S.	:	15.2	: 27.0	: -30.2	70.3	: 5	3
Foreign	:	2.2	: 12.0	: -12.7	28.1	: 2	6
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RICE (Milled)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
World	:	3.0	: 9.2	: -21.8	11.4	: 4	4
U.S.	:	7.5	: 0.4	: -1.0	0.5	: 4	4
Foreign	:	3.1	: 9.2	: -22.0	11.2	: 4	4
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SOYBEANS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
World	:	N/A	: N/A	: N/A	N/A	: N/A	N/A
U.S.	:	10.3	: 4.9	: -4.7	12.0	: 4	4
Foreign	:	N/A	: N/A	: N/A	N/A	: N/A	N/A
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	---Million 480 lb. Bales---		:	:	:
COTTON	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
World	:	4.6	: 3.7	: -13.7	5.9	: 7	1
U.S.	:	11.7	: 1.5	: -2.8	1.3	: 5	3
Foreign	:	4.0	: 2.7	: -12.2	4.6	: 6	2
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UNITED STATES	:	:	-----Million Bushels-----		:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CORN	:	16.3	: 921	: -990	2,379	: 4	4
SORGHUM	:	16.6	: 128	: -228	171	: 6	2
BARLEY	:	15.1	: 59	: -73	209	: 4	4
OATS	:	24.7	: 78	: -77	231	: 2	6
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1987/88 is defined as the November estimate following the marketing year and for 1988/89 last month's estimate.

2/ May not total eight if projection was the same as the final estimate.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

Table 10

HARVESTED AREA OF MAJOR COMMODITIES: 1970/71 – 1989/90
(In Million Hectares)

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Coarse Grains</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Milled Rice</u>	<u>Total Oilseeds</u>	<u>Soybeans</u>	<u>Cotton</u>
UNITED STATES								
1970/71	17.6	40.7	23.2	3.9	0.7	22.8	17.1	4.5
1971/72	19.3	43.6	26.0	4.1	0.7	22.6	17.3	4.6
1972/73	19.1	38.4	23.3	3.9	0.7	25.1	18.5	5.3
1973/74	21.9	41.6	25.1	4.2	0.9	29.0	22.5	4.8
1974/75	26.5	40.7	26.5	3.2	1.0	27.4	20.8	5.1
1975/76	28.1	42.6	27.4	3.5	1.1	27.0	21.7	3.6
1976/77	28.7	43.3	28.9	3.4	1.0	25.8	20.0	4.4
1977/78	27.0	44.2	29.0	3.9	0.9	30.8	23.4	5.4
1978/79	22.9	43.2	29.1	3.7	1.2	32.8	25.8	5.0
1979/80	25.3	41.8	29.3	3.0	1.2	36.8	28.5	5.2
1980/81	28.8	41.3	29.5	2.9	1.3	35.1	27.4	5.3
1981/82	32.6	43.4	30.2	3.7	1.5	34.8	26.8	5.6
1982/83	31.5	43.2	29.4	3.6	1.3	34.8	28.1	3.9
1983/84	24.8	32.9	20.8	3.9	0.9	30.3	25.3	3.0
1984/85	27.1	43.6	29.1	4.5	1.1	33.3	26.8	4.2
1985/86	26.2	45.5	30.4	4.7	1.0	31.0	24.9	4.1
1986/87	24.6	41.5	28.0	4.9	1.0	28.7	23.6	3.4
1987/88	22.6	35.4	24.0	4.1	0.9	28.7	23.1	4.1
1988/89	21.5	32.8	23.5	3.0	1.2	29.6	23.2	4.8
TOTAL FOREIGN								
1970/71	189.3	285.9	89.6	64.7	131.9	55.4	12.9	27.4
1971/72	193.5	284.0	90.6	66.2	134.1	58.1	14.0	28.6
1972/73	191.8	282.0	88.9	71.9	132.0	83.1	14.9	28.3
1973/74	195.2	296.1	93.1	74.9	135.5	85.1	16.8	28.0
1974/75	193.5	294.5	92.3	76.5	136.8	86.1	17.4	28.5
1975/76	197.2	299.6	94.6	78.5	141.8	85.6	17.6	26.1
1976/77	204.5	300.8	94.9	80.7	140.5	84.2	18.2	26.2
1977/78	200.2	301.1	96.2	81.5	142.6	90.2	20.1	27.8
1978/79	206.1	299.7	96.6	79.6	142.6	93.1	21.6	27.8
1979/80	203.1	301.3	97.5	83.4	140.3	94.6	23.0	27.0
1980/81	207.0	301.0	101.2	77.9	142.8	92.6	22.2	26.7
1981/82	205.1	306.9	102.2	80.3	143.3	96.3	23.3	27.3
1982/83	205.8	296.0	95.0	76.7	139.2	97.1	24.0	27.5
1983/84	204.1	302.2	97.9	77.4	143.2	99.7	25.5	28.0
1984/85	204.1	291.0	98.3	75.8	143.0	104.6	27.0	29.8
1985/86	203.4	295.8	99.1	76.3	143.6	105.6	27.2	27.7
1986/87	203.6	295.3	101.5	75.2	144.2	104.2	28.0	26.5
1987/88	197.2	288.0	101.1	75.4	140.1	112.1	31.1	28.1
1988/89	197.2	293.9	101.2	74.1	143.0	116.2	32.6	29.5
1989/90 MAY	202.2	292.2	102.3	73.1	143.4	N/A	N/A	29.0
WORLD TOTAL								
1970/71	207.0	326.7	112.9	68.7	132.6	78.1	30.0	31.9
1971/72	212.8	327.7	116.5	70.3	134.9	80.7	31.3	33.2
1972/73	210.9	320.4	112.1	75.8	132.7	108.2	33.4	33.5
1973/74	217.1	337.8	118.2	79.0	136.4	114.0	39.3	32.8
1974/75	220.0	335.2	118.7	79.7	137.9	113.5	38.2	33.6
1975/76	225.3	342.2	122.0	82.0	142.9	112.6	39.3	29.7
1976/77	233.2	344.1	123.8	84.1	141.5	110.1	38.2	30.6
1977/78	227.2	345.3	125.2	85.4	143.5	121.1	43.5	33.2
1978/79	229.0	342.9	125.7	83.3	143.8	125.9	47.3	32.9
1979/80	228.3	343.1	126.8	86.4	141.5	131.4	51.5	32.2
1980/81	235.8	342.3	130.7	80.8	144.1	127.8	49.6	32.1
1981/82	237.7	350.4	132.4	84.0	144.8	131.0	50.1	32.9
1982/83	237.3	339.2	124.5	80.3	140.5	131.8	52.1	31.4
1983/84	228.9	335.1	118.8	81.4	144.1	130.0	50.8	31.0
1984/85	231.2	334.6	127.4	80.3	144.1	137.9	53.8	34.0
1985/86	229.6	341.3	129.6	81.0	144.6	136.7	52.1	31.8
1986/87	228.1	336.8	129.5	80.1	145.1	132.9	51.6	29.9
1987/88	219.9	323.4	125.0	79.4	141.0	140.8	54.2	32.2
1988/89	218.7	326.7	124.7	77.2	144.2	145.8	55.8	34.3

NOTE: 1989/90 area estimates for the United States will be published in the August issue of World Agricultural Production, and 1989/90 foreign oilseed estimates will be published in July.

Table 11

AVERAGE YIELD OF MAJOR COMMODITIES: 1970/71 – 1989/90
(In Metric Tons Per Hectare) /1

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Coarse Grains</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Milled Rice</u>	<u>Total Oilseeds</u>	<u>Soybeans</u>	<u>Cotton</u>
UNITED STATES								
1970/71	2.09	3.59	4.54	2.31	3.81	1.54	1.79	492
1971/72	2.28	4.34	5.53	2.46	3.86	1.61	1.85	491
1972/73	2.20	4.74	6.09	2.35	3.84	1.66	1.87	568
1973/74	2.12	4.49	5.73	2.18	3.46	1.69	1.87	583
1974/75	1.83	3.71	4.51	2.03	3.58	1.44	1.59	494
1975/76	2.06	4.35	5.42	2.37	3.60	1.77	1.94	508
1976/77	2.04	4.49	5.52	2.45	3.77	1.59	1.75	522
1977/78	2.06	4.65	5.70	2.37	3.43	1.83	2.06	583
1978/79	2.11	5.15	6.34	2.65	3.55	1.78	1.97	471
1979/80	2.30	5.70	6.87	2.74	3.72	1.96	2.16	613
1980/81	2.25	4.80	5.71	2.68	3.61	1.59	1.78	453
1981/82	2.32	5.68	6.84	2.82	3.89	1.84	2.02	608
1982/83	2.39	5.80	7.11	3.08	3.75	1.96	2.12	661
1983/84	2.65	4.17	5.09	2.81	3.66	1.66	1.76	569
1984/85	2.61	5.46	6.70	2.87	3.86	1.78	1.89	673
1985/86	2.52	6.04	7.41	2.74	4.30	2.11	2.29	706
1986/87	2.32	6.09	7.49	2.74	4.51	2.07	2.24	618
1987/88	2.53	6.10	7.50	2.83	4.35	2.11	2.27	791
1988/89	2.29	4.57	5.31	2.07	4.25	1.69	1.81	699
TOTAL FOREIGN								
1970/71	1.46	1.48	1.82	1.81	1.60	0.84	1.05	359
1971/72	1.59	1.54	1.82	1.92	1.59	0.87	1.08	373
1972/73	1.57	1.49	1.80	1.79	1.57	0.84	0.98	372
1973/74	1.67	1.63	2.00	1.93	1.66	0.94	1.21	390
1974/75	1.61	1.64	1.96	1.97	1.63	0.96	1.24	403
1975/76	1.51	1.55	2.02	1.69	1.69	0.99	1.33	383
1976/77	1.77	1.69	2.06	2.06	1.66	0.97	1.34	382
1977/78	1.64	1.64	2.08	1.90	1.74	0.96	1.20	390
1978/79	1.93	1.78	2.15	2.18	1.82	0.98	1.24	384
1979/80	1.80	1.68	2.29	1.83	1.80	1.03	1.39	412
1980/81	1.83	1.77	2.37	1.99	1.86	1.07	1.45	438
1981/82	1.82	1.70	2.30	1.80	1.91	1.09	1.38	442
1982/83	1.95	1.80	2.42	2.03	2.02	1.13	1.41	445
1983/84	2.07	1.82	2.47	1.98	2.13	1.15	1.52	450
1984/85	2.16	1.99	2.68	2.15	2.20	1.26	1.57	550
1985/86	2.13	1.92	2.57	2.16	2.19	1.24	1.47	520
1986/87	2.33	1.97	2.64	2.25	2.18	1.29	1.61	499
1987/88	2.26	2.00	2.65	2.24	2.20	1.31	1.63	510
1988/89	2.29	1.95	2.65	2.15	2.22	1.29	1.58	509
1989/90 MAY	2.36	2.02	2.71	2.26	2.23	N/A	N/A	518
WORLD TOTAL								
1970/71	1.52	1.74	2.38	1.84	1.61	1.04	1.48	378
1971/72	1.65	1.91	2.65	1.95	1.60	1.07	1.51	389
1972/73	1.63	1.88	2.69	1.81	1.58	1.03	1.47	403
1973/74	1.72	1.98	2.79	1.95	1.67	1.13	1.59	419
1974/75	1.64	1.89	2.53	1.97	1.64	1.08	1.43	416
1975/76	1.58	1.90	2.78	1.72	1.71	1.18	1.67	398
1976/77	1.81	2.05	2.87	2.08	1.68	1.12	1.56	402
1977/78	1.69	2.03	2.91	1.92	1.75	1.18	1.66	421
1978/79	1.95	2.20	3.12	2.20	1.83	1.19	1.64	397
1979/80	1.86	2.17	3.35	1.86	1.82	1.29	1.82	444
1980/81	1.88	2.14	3.13	2.02	1.88	1.21	1.63	441
1981/82	1.89	2.19	3.33	1.85	1.94	1.29	1.72	471
1982/83	2.01	2.31	3.53	2.08	2.03	1.35	1.79	472
1983/84	2.14	2.05	2.93	2.02	2.14	1.27	1.64	461
1984/85	2.21	2.44	3.60	2.19	2.21	1.39	1.73	565
1985/86	2.18	2.47	3.70	2.20	2.20	1.44	1.86	545
1986/87	2.33	2.48	3.69	2.28	2.19	1.46	1.90	513
1987/88	2.29	2.45	3.58	2.27	2.22	1.47	1.90	545
1988/89	2.29	2.22	3.15	2.15	2.24	1.37	1.68	535

/1 Cotton yields are expressed in kilograms per hectare.

NOTE: 1989/90 yield estimates for the United States will be published in the August issue of World Agricultural Production and foreign oilseed estimates will be published in July.

Table 12

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR COMMODITIES: 1970/71 – 1989/90
(In Million Metric Tons) \1

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Coarse Grains</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Milled Rice</u>	<u>Total Oilseeds</u>	<u>Soybeans</u>	<u>Cotton</u>
UNITED STATES								
1970/71	36.8	146.1	105.5	9.1	2.8	35.1	30.7	10.2
1971/72	44.1	189.5	143.4	10.1	2.8	36.3	32.0	10.5
1972/73	42.1	182.0	141.7	9.2	2.8	41.6	34.6	13.7
1973/74	46.6	186.8	144.0	9.1	3.0	49.0	42.1	13.0
1974/75	48.5	150.9	119.4	6.5	3.7	39.5	33.1	11.5
1975/76	57.9	185.4	148.4	8.3	4.1	47.7	42.1	8.3
1976/77	58.5	194.4	159.7	8.3	3.8	41.2	35.1	10.6
1977/78	55.7	205.7	165.2	9.3	3.1	56.5	48.1	14.4
1978/79	48.3	222.1	184.6	9.9	4.3	58.5	50.9	10.9
1979/80	58.1	238.4	201.4	8.3	4.3	72.2	61.5	14.6
1980/81	64.8	198.3	168.6	7.9	4.8	55.9	48.9	11.1
1981/82	75.8	246.6	206.2	10.3	6.0	64.0	54.1	15.6
1982/83	75.3	250.7	209.2	11.2	4.9	68.2	59.6	12.0
1983/84	65.9	137.1	106.0	11.1	3.2	50.4	44.5	7.8
1984/85	70.6	237.7	194.9	13.0	4.4	59.2	50.6	13.0
1985/86	66.0	274.9	225.5	12.9	4.3	65.4	57.1	13.4
1986/87	56.9	252.8	209.6	13.3	4.3	59.4	52.8	9.7
1987/88	57.4	215.9	179.6	11.5	4.1	60.6	52.3	14.8
1988/89	49.3	149.6	125.0	6.3	5.1	50.1	41.9	15.4
1989/90 MAY	55.8	233.6	199.4	9.8	5.0	61.5	N/A	13.5
TOTAL FOREIGN								
1970/71	276.9	422.8	162.8	116.9	210.8	46.5	13.6	45.1
1971/72	306.9	436.7	165.2	126.7	213.5	50.4	15.2	48.9
1972/73	301.3	420.3	160.0	128.4	206.7	69.9	14.6	48.3
1973/74	326.6	482.5	186.4	144.8	225.0	80.3	20.3	50.2
1974/75	311.6	481.8	180.4	150.5	222.6	83.0	21.6	52.7
1975/76	298.6	463.4	190.9	132.9	239.9	84.9	23.5	45.9
1976/77	362.9	509.8	196.0	166.5	233.3	81.9	24.4	46.0
1977/78	328.4	494.9	199.7	154.6	248.5	86.8	24.1	49.7
1978/79	398.5	533.3	207.2	173.5	259.4	91.4	26.7	49.0
1979/80	366.5	506.1	223.4	152.4	252.7	97.4	32.0	51.1
1980/81	377.9	534.0	240.1	155.4	266.1	99.0	32.1	53.9
1981/82	373.6	520.3	235.1	144.9	274.3	105.2	32.1	55.6
1982/83	402.1	533.6	230.3	155.6	281.0	109.8	34.0	56.2
1983/84	423.4	551.0	241.4	153.6	304.7	114.6	38.6	57.8
1984/85	441.4	578.1	263.9	162.5	314.4	131.9	42.5	75.2
1985/86	434.1	568.4	254.3	165.1	314.4	130.7	39.9	66.1
1986/87	473.7	582.4	268.1	169.1	314.0	134.6	45.2	60.7
1987/88	446.3	576.8	268.0	169.0	308.5	146.9	50.7	65.8
1988/89	451.9	574.3	268.2	159.5	317.6	149.6	51.6	68.9
1989/90 MAY	476.8	590.3	276.9	165.0	320.0	153.5	N/A	69.0
WORLD TOTAL								
1970/71	313.7	568.9	268.3	126.0	213.6	81.6	44.3	55.3
1971/72	351.0	626.2	308.6	136.8	216.4	86.7	47.2	59.4
1972/73	343.4	602.3	301.7	137.6	209.6	111.6	49.2	62.0
1973/74	373.2	669.3	330.4	153.8	228.0	129.3	62.4	63.2
1974/75	360.1	632.7	299.8	157.0	226.3	122.5	54.7	64.2
1975/76	356.5	648.8	339.3	141.1	244.0	132.7	65.6	54.2
1976/77	421.4	704.2	355.7	174.8	237.1	123.0	59.5	56.5
1977/78	384.1	700.7	364.9	163.9	251.7	143.3	72.2	64.1
1978/79	446.9	755.4	391.8	183.4	263.6	149.9	77.5	59.9
1979/80	424.6	744.5	424.8	160.8	257.0	169.6	93.5	65.7
1980/81	442.7	732.3	408.7	163.3	270.9	154.9	81.0	65.0
1981/82	449.4	767.0	441.3	155.2	280.3	169.2	86.2	71.2
1982/83	477.3	784.3	439.4	166.8	285.9	178.0	93.6	68.2
1983/84	489.3	688.1	347.5	164.7	307.9	165.0	83.2	65.6
1984/85	512.0	815.8	458.8	175.5	318.8	191.1	93.1	88.2
1985/86	500.1	843.3	479.8	178.0	318.8	196.1	97.0	79.6
1986/87	530.7	835.2	477.7	182.4	318.3	194.1	98.0	70.4
1987/88	503.7	792.7	447.6	180.6	312.6	207.5	103.1	80.6
1988/89	501.2	723.8	393.2	165.8	322.7	199.7	93.5	84.3
1989/90 MAY	532.6	823.9	476.3	174.8	325.0	215.0	N/A	82.5

\1 Cotton production given in million 480-lb. bales.

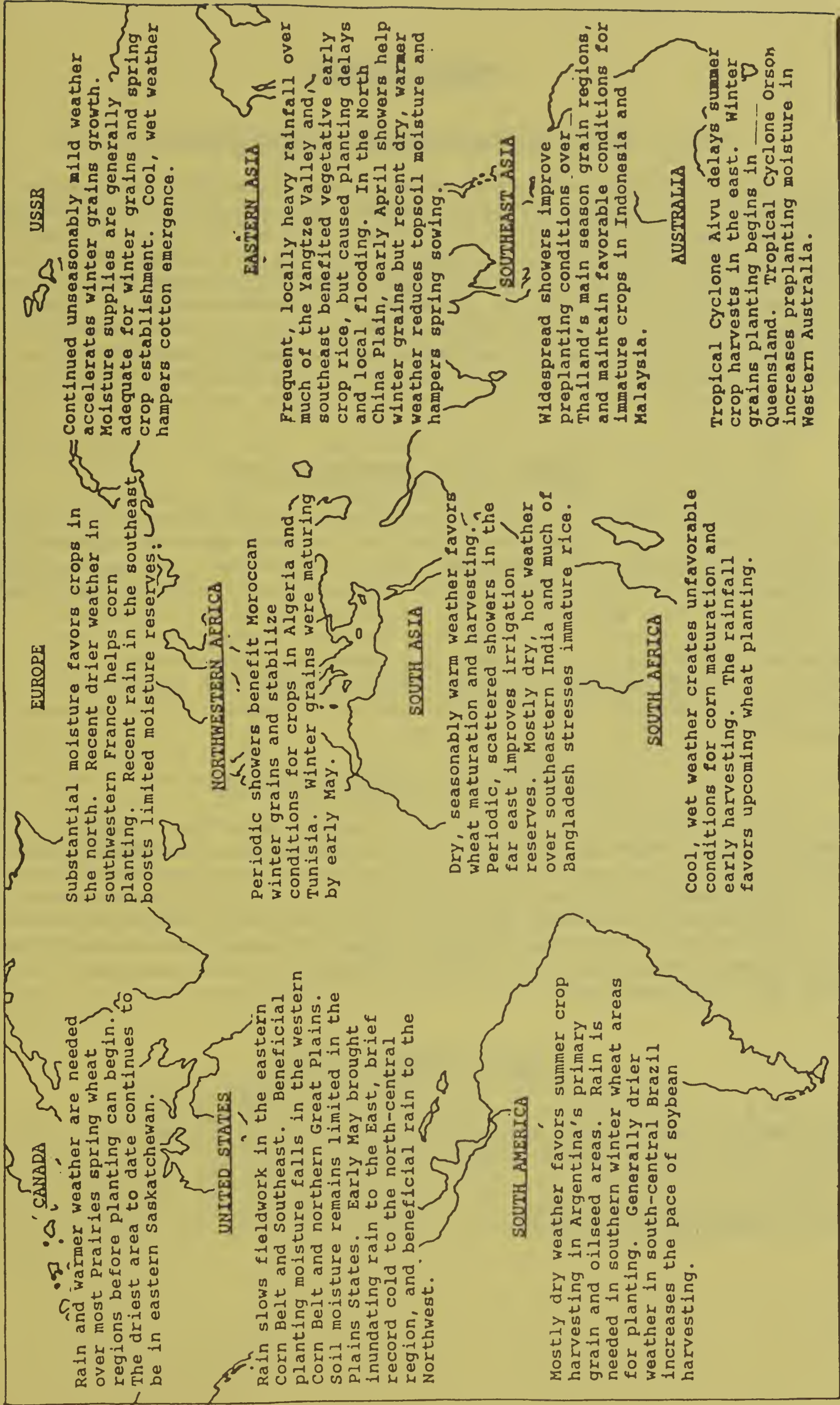
NOTE: 1989/90 soybean production estimates will be released in the July issue of World Agricultural Production.

MAY 1989

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

Date May 11, 1989
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY



(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 447-7917).

WEATHER BRIEFS

WEATHER FAVORS AUSTRALIAN WINTER GRAINS

Widespread rainfall from March into early May has favored winter grain planting and early development in Australia. Most grain areas reported near to above normal accumulations since January. Much of the rain occurred recently, corresponding to the seasonal precipitation increase. Portions of South Australia, which were previously dry, received moderate rainfall in early May to improve soil moisture. Rains were heaviest in both eastern Queensland and New South Wales, where soils may be wetter than desired for grain planting. Due to moist conditions and the large winter grain planting window (i.e., May into July), early prospects for Australia's winter grains are very favorable.

CANADA REMAINS UNFAVORABLY DRY

Soil moisture is limited in much of Canada's Prairie Provinces despite greater precipitation this year than last. This season's September through April accumulations have generally exceeded those from the fall 1987-spring 1988 period, at times even exceeding normals. However, most of this precipitation fell during the fall and early winter, with relatively dry conditions prevailing since January. The region of greatest dryness is from the northern crop areas of Alberta southeastward to southeastern Saskatchewan. Sub-soil moisture is likely very short in most of Saskatchewan and Alberta after last year's drought, making timely rainfall now and throughout the crop season critical.

DROUGHT UPDATE FOR SOUTHERN EUROPE

Above to well-above-normal April rainfall further eased the drought in southern Europe. Most of the region from northern Spain through northern Italy to north and western Yugoslavia had an unusually rainy April. These rains have generally improved the soil moisture and irrigation reserves for the coming summer crop season, but may have caused local field and stream flooding in winter crop areas. Rainfall also increased from southern Italy through Greece and Bulgaria to western Turkey, but amounts were usually below normal April accumulations.

DRIER WEATHER IN BRAZIL

April and early May turned relatively drier in Brazil's south and center-south, facilitating soybean harvest. Heaviest rainfall was in the coastal areas--east of the principal crop zone.

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PRODUCTION BRIEFS

PHILIPPINES: WORLD BANK APPROVES LOAN FOR COCONUT INDUSTRY

In late March, the World Bank, approved a U.S.\$100 million loan to the Philippines for improvements in the coconut industry, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Manila. The Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) will serve as the lead agency for the loan program. A major part of the loan will be used to finance the Coconut Industry Rehabilitation Scheme. Among the components of that scheme are the fertilization of about 1 million hectares of coconut palms, replanting of about 1 million hectares to high yielding coconut varieties, promotion of village level processing of coconuts for a variety of products, and improvement of producers' marketing and farm management practices. A fertilization program has been a major activity of the PCA for many years, but implementation has been hindered by a chronic lack of funds. An effective program could more than double copra yields from fertilized trees. The PCA plans to use several coconut varieties in the replanting program, an improvement over past programs when the Malaysian dwarf/West African tall (MAWA) hybrid was the only variety used. The MAWA hybrid performed well in most of Mindanao, but gave poorer yields in Luzon. Preconditions for the loan include a major reorganization of the PCA and a streamlining of its administrative functions, causing possible delay in the release of funds.

BOLIVIA: SOYBEAN PRODUCTION HIGHER THAN ANTICIPATED

Soybean production has become the most important oilseed in Bolivia during the last decade, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Lima, Peru. Production has increased nearly 500 percent since 1978/79 and the upward trend is forecast to continue due to the availability of undeveloped land and the lack of economically competitive crops. Production in 1988/89 is expected to be up sharply from earlier forecasts due to a large increase in summer crop area which will be harvested in April and May. The Santa Cruz region of the country produces nearly 95 percent of the crop and, despite a drought which persisted until December, area reached 100-110,000 hectares. The higher soybean area was a result of both attractive international prices and production financing provided to farmers by soybean processors. Soybean production is currently estimated at 240,000 tons, up from an earlier estimate of 190,000 tons.

TURKEY: DROUGHT REDUCES WINTER GRAIN PROSPECTS

April field travel by the office of the U.S. agricultural attache in Ankara to the major winter grains production areas of Turkey indicated a crop significantly smaller than last year's record harvest. Areas visited included the north-central, south-central, southeast, and Mediterranean regions which normally produce 23, 18, 14, and 10 percent, respectively, of Turkey's total wheat crop.

Wheat and winter barley are normally planted in Turkey in September–November and harvested in June–July. Excessively wet weather in many areas resulted in late planting. November was unusually cold with heavy snow, particularly in the central Anatolian Plateau. Fall-sown grains entered the winter in poor condition with spotty germination and uneven development. Rainfall in large areas of Turkey has been abnormally low since the beginning of the year. Only about 5 percent of the wheat receives any irrigation, which is done primarily in the Mediterranean province near Adana. Irrigation water supplies are currently limited and competition with cotton is intense. The drought is not expected to reduce barley yields proportionately as much as wheat because about half of the total barley output is spring sown. Current forecasts of Turkey's wheat and barley crops can be found in tables 4 and 5 of this publication.

Canada: 1989/90 Initial Payments Announced

On April 26, the Canadian Minister of State for Grains and Oilseeds announced initial payment levels for major grains. According to the announcement, initial payments are up slightly for wheat and down substantially for barley from the 1988/89 levels. The payments are subject to further adjustment as the crop season continues. According to the U.S. agricultural counselor, the large decreases in barley payments are expected to affect growers' planting decisions. Seeded area for barley should be lower than indicated in the March planting intentions report, while wheat seedings should be higher than indicated in that report. Initial payments for wheat and barley, basis in-store Thunder Bay or Vancouver, are as follows:

	1988/89 Original	1988/89 Revised	1989/90 Original
---C\$ Per Metric Ton(C\$ 1 = US\$ 0.84)---			
No. 1 CW Red Spring Wheat	120	150	155
No. 1 CW Amber Durum Wheat	125	190	150
No. 1 Canada Western Barley	65	120	85
Special Select CW 6-Row barley	125	180	115

NOTE: Oats are no longer under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Wheat Board, and thus do not have an initial payment level.

BRAZIL: 1989 ORANGE CROP FOR 1989 TO REACH NEW RECORD

The brazilian 1989 orange crop is projected up 14 percent to a record 12 million tons, according to the U.S. agricultural officer in Sao Paulo. production in Sao Paulo alone is projected up 19 percent to 10 million tons. The sharp rise in production is due to: 1) high orange prices which encouraged much improved grove care; 2) more new trees reaching bearing age; 3) good rains in October and November; and 4) a better than normal second bloom in November compensating for drought damage to the first bloom in August and September. In both 1987 and 1988, dry July–September weather reduced crop potential. Brazilian orange production in recent years is estimated in million tons, as follows: 1984 – 10.3; 1985 – 11.7; 1986 – 11.0; 1987 – 10.9; 1988 – 10.5; and 1989 – 12.0.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

World commercial production of raisins/sultanas is currently forecast at 649,760 tons for 1988/89, up 7 percent from last year and possibly the third largest combined pack since the 1970/71 season. Southern Hemisphere producers will be minimal contributors to this increase if current assessments prove accurate. Late season rains (March/April) sharply reduced prospects in the main producing countries of Australia and South Africa, thereby lowering the Hemisphere's projected output to a meager 105,860 tons, down from 121,577 tons a year ago. The projected 12-percent decline in the Australian pack stems from a combination of weather factors and competition from the table grape and bulk wine industries. Unusually hot, windy weather during fruit setting slightly reduced yields in all of Australia's grape growing areas. The winds finally moderated providing excellent conditions for the early part of the drying season. After 3 weeks, however, heavy rains commenced and high humidity set in, delaying drying operations for several weeks, and causing some downgrading to four-crown. Preliminary assessments rate only about 50-60 percent of the total crop as five-crown light or better--down from 90 percent a year ago.

For the second consecutive year, rain took its toll on the South African raisin industry. Production for 1988/89 is forecast at 20,260 tons, 26 percent smaller than last season's flood-damaged pack. Untimely rains not only hampered drying operations, but compromised the quality of the final product. Reportedly, some of the lower grade fruit is being absorbed by the over-supplied wineries. However, a sizable portion of the crop is apparently undergrade and of no commercial value.

Current indications are that the 1988/89 Argentine pack will total only 4,000 tons as fresh supplies were sharply reduced by late season hailstorms. Not since the 1977/78 season has raisin production slipped to such a low potential.

The record raisin pack forecast for Chile appears to be the one bright spot in the Southern Hemisphere. The 1988/89 pack is expected to surge to 16,200 tons, a hefty 20-percent increase over last season. Expansion in the raisin sector closely parallels expansion in the table grape industry, since, under normal circumstances, Chile's raisin pack is derived entirely from table grapes that do not meet the quality standards for fresh export. By the law of averages, the larger the table grape crop, the better the prospects for raisins. The abnormality of the 1988/89 season, however, proved even more beneficial for the raisin industry. The brief contamination crisis involving Chilean table grapes that temporarily halted export shipments freed additional, top-quality grapes for drying.

The production slump in the Southern Hemisphere was more than offset by gains in the Northern Hemisphere. The combined 1988/89 pack is estimated at 543,900 tons--up 12 percent from last year--based on an upward revision in the Greek pack to 85,000 tons and record production in Turkey. The Turkish estimate of 140,000 tons remains preliminary since the final pack-out could be somewhat higher. Not only were growing conditions extremely favorable, but greater hormone use substantially boosted yields and fruit size. The Mexican pack estimate remains as previously forecast at 11,000 tons. However, the revised U.S. pack estimate of 307,900 tons is 5 percent less than the 1987/88 volume, rather than 1 percent greater as originally projected.

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Table 13

RAISINS/SULTANAS: PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons - Packed Weight Basis)

YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CHILE	GREECE	MEXICO	SOUTH AFRICA	TURKEY	UNITED STATES	TOTAL
1970/71	3,750	50,241	700	82,090	N/A	12,232	132,000	175,087	456,100
1971/72	2,600	99,925	720	87,407	N/A	12,614	100,000	176,085	479,351
1972/73	2,570	49,766	600	71,500	N/A	14,855	106,000	95,254	340,545
1973/74	3,300	53,282	650	57,800	N/A	5,351	85,000	203,209	408,592
1974/75	4,120	59,991	630	109,000	N/A	9,549	85,000	219,085	487,375
1975/76	6,000	68,862	1,100	87,000	N/A	6,503	110,000	256,733	536,198
1976/77	6,000	56,821	1,400	81,000	N/A	8,949	80,000	128,750	362,920
1977/78	4,000	65,022	1,500	61,500	N/A	12,881	110,000	225,254	480,157
1978/79	5,500	55,894	2,000	81,000	N/A	17,530	82,000	90,204	334,128
1979/80	5,000	92,162	2,000	78,700	N/A	25,397	83,000	274,242	560,501
1980/81	5,500	55,995	2,500	68,500	11,500	23,906	95,000	280,320	543,221
1981/82	6,000	88,885	2,500	98,100	13,000	24,775	110,000	234,055	577,315
1982/83	8,000	79,730	3,300	75,000	16,000	32,898	95,000	267,890	577,818
1983/84	7,000	81,740	4,000	103,000	9,120	29,839	100,000	361,515	696,214
1984/85	5,800	70,327	6,200	67,000	6,934	28,545	80,000	304,225	569,031
1985/86	5,500	93,736	9,000	90,000	20,000	37,685	120,000	315,645	691,566
1986/87	6,500	63,991	9,000	69,000	21,145	30,659	110,000	253,015	563,310
1987/88	6,600	74,029	13,500	40,000	11,250	27,448	110,000	324,730	607,557
1988/89 1/	4,000	65,400	16,200	85,000	11,000	20,260	140,000	307,900	649,760

1/ Preliminary.

NOTE: U.S. data reported in sweatbox tons. Data for Afghanistan and Iran not available

DRIED PRUNE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

World commercial production of dried prunes for the 1988/89 season is currently estimated at 212,238 tons, 22 percent smaller than last year's record volume, but potentially the second largest pack since the 1973/74 season. Approximately 90 percent of the world pack is supplied by three Northern Hemisphere producers. Recent revisions in the producers 1988/89 forecasts are as follows:

	November 1988	May 1989
France	40,000	41,000
Yugoslavia	10,000	12,873
United States	149,700	140,615
Total	199,700	194,488

France's previously reported record pack of 40,000 tons has been increased an additional 3 percent based on a recently released orchard survey by the French Ministry of Agriculture indicating that the number of bearing prune trees is greater than originally forecast. The upward revision in the Yugoslav pack stems from a larger than anticipated fresh plum crop and reduced consumer demand for plum brandy. A January 1989 processor/handler survey revised the U.S. pack downward by 6 percent.

The dried prune pack in the Southern Hemisphere is currently forecast at 17,750 tons, down from 24,501 tons a year ago. Substantially smaller packs are projected for Argentina, Chile, and South Africa. Current assessments indicate that a shortage of fresh plums will limit Argentina's 1988/89 dried prune pack to only 5,000 tons, less than half the volume produced last season and potentially the smallest pack since 1971. Mendoza Province, which annually supplies approximately 50 percent of Argentina's plum crop, sustained extensive frost damage during late 1988. Orchards were further stressed by a subsequent drought. These factors, coupled with the cyclical downturn that usually follows a large crop, left a minimal quantity of fruit available for drying. Although small, the pack reportedly contains good quality, large-sized fruit.

South Africa's prospects for a second, consecutive record dried prune pack were dashed by untimely rains during the drying period. The 1988/89 pack is forecast at 2,250 tons--down 18 percent from last season--but reportedly sufficient to meet domestic requirements. Overall, pack quality is slightly below normal.

Current assessments indicate that the 1988/89 dried prune pack in Chile will decline 22 percent--to 7,000 tons--despite excellent growing conditions. The downturn reflects a change in orchard management techniques away from large volume, poor-quality packs consisting largely of less marketable small-sized fruits, toward smaller, better quality packs of mainly large-sized prunes capable of commanding top dollar on export markets.

Production of dried prunes in Australia during the 1988/89 season is currently forecast at 3,500 tons, more than twice the volume of the 1987/88 pack. Two factors prevented an even larger pack-out: 1) hot, dry winds in late 1988 not only reduced fruit setting, but damaged young fruit which had set; and 2) the continuing strong demand from Asia for the fresh D'agen sugar plum that lessened supplies available for drying.

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Table 14

DRIED PRUNES: PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons - Packed-Weight Basis)

YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CHILE	FRANCE	SOUTH AFRICA	YUGOSLAVIA	UNITED STATES	TOTAL
1970/71	5,700	4,620	4,800	14,000	1,746	26,222	181,437	238,525
1971/72	3,500	2,873	4,200	16,000	1,836	16,720	118,841	163,970
1972/73	725	3,201	3,600	12,500	860	26,614	69,853	117,353
1973/74	5,000	2,724	4,100	21,000	1,620	7,592	185,973	228,009
1974/75	4,540	2,762	4,200	22,000	2,095	15,625	128,820	180,042
1975/76	10,000	3,240	4,400	470	1,816	21,150	135,170	176,246
1976/77	10,000	3,192	5,200	26,170	1,374	6,327	134,263	186,526
1977/78	9,500	2,307	5,200	6,133	2,081	22,896	144,242	192,359
1978/79	10,000	4,200	5,400	22,190	1,583	14,350	119,748	177,471
1979/80	9,000	2,400	4,500	24,308	1,675	10,798	123,377	176,058
1980/81	7,500	2,991	4,000	17,750	1,320	18,684	152,407	204,652
1981/82	9,000	1,042	3,800	28,660	1,514	18,802	144,696	207,514
1982/83	6,000	3,683	4,000	35,600	2,024	31,000	114,310	196,617
1983/84	6,500	2,703	4,500	25,184	2,085	29,107	131,540	201,619
1984/85	8,000	3,547	5,500	38,941	1,652	20,000	134,260	211,900
1985/86	9,000	3,813	9,300	25,742	2,351	18,700	127,910	196,816
1986/87	6,000	4,472	8,700	35,978	2,121	11,870	89,810	158,951
1987/88	11,000	1,749	9,000	30,380	2,752	10,232	207,745	272,858
1988/89 1/	5,000	3,500	7,000	41,000	2,250	12,873	140,615	212,238

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. agricultural counselor/attache reports.

DAIRY PRODUCTION FORECASTS FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES

Revised forecasts for 16 selected countries, accounting for about three-quarters of world dairy production, indicate prospects for 1989 milk production have improved since November. Forecasts made in November 1988 indicated milk production in these 16 countries would decline slightly in 1989; while current forecasts call for a 1.7-million ton increase. Upward revision of the U.S. forecast caused most of the change at the aggregate level.

Milk production in the United States is forecast to increase 1.8 percent in 1989, continuing the pattern established in 1988. The increase in milk output represents increased per cow productivity despite widespread economizing on use of concentrates due to increased prices and last summer's drought. Actual 1988 milk production in Canada was slightly higher than forecast in November, but not enough to justify raising the forecast for 1989 production. Mexico's 1989 production forecast was not revised, but more of the total milk supply is being used for processing as producers try to skirt the price control system that applies to sales of fresh milk.

Within the selected EC countries, milk production prospects are generally higher as cow numbers have not fallen as fast as forecast in November. Italy is an exception to the EC pattern because an early spring drought cut production prospects. Forecast 1989 milk production in the USSR is 107.3 million tons, unchanged from the November estimate.

New Zealand's milk production is now forecast at 7.6 million tons, up slightly from the November number, but still below the 1988 level. Dry weather early in the season caused the decline. Forecast milk production in Australia is essentially unchanged despite continued improvement in prices as producers continue to be concerned about the long-term price prospects. Japan's 1989 milk production forecast was revised upward to reflect a larger than expected increase in 1988.

Revised 1989 forecasts of butter production totaled 4.7 million tons for the selected producers. This is above the November forecast and about the same as the 1988 level. The selected EC countries are generally showing higher production, but the major part of the forecast increase is due to the U.S. situation where much of the increased milk output is being used to manufacture butter and non-fat dry milk.

Cheese production by the selected producers is forecast at 8.6 million tons, approximately 130,000 tons above both the November forecast and actual production in 1988. Forecast production increases in the United States, the USSR, and various EC countries account for the increase. New Zealand's forecast of 1989 output was revised downward to reflect official revisions of manufacturing statistics in earlier years. Thus it does not reflect new developments in the cheese market.

Forecast output of non-fat dry milk by the selected producers is up 130,000 tons from the November forecast. Higher output is forecast for the United States, the USSR, and Japan, while lower output is forecast for Belgium and New Zealand. Output of casein also is forecast above the November level, but below actual 1988 output. Increases in Germany and Ireland more than offset a small decline in New Zealand.

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Table 15

COW MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
1986 Through 1989 with November and May Forecasts

SELECTED PRODUCERS	1986	1987	1988 <u>2/</u>	Forecast 1989 November	May
	-----Thousand tons-----				
Canada	7,925	7,986	8,217	8,250	8,250
Mexico	8,000	8,971	9,320	9,672	9,672
United States	65,037	64,663	66,010	65,300	67,200
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,213	4,074	3,900	3,850	3,760
Denmark	5,111	4,860	4,739	4,670	4,685
France	28,074	27,146	26,300	25,800	25,800
Germany, FR	26,350	24,436	23,850	23,600	23,800
Ireland	5,816	5,751	5,500	5,470	5,470
Italy	10,278	10,300	10,000	10,400	9,900
Netherlands	12,695	11,672	11,397	10,950	11,250
United Kingdom	16,218	15,360	14,945	14,300	14,750
Czechoslovakia	7,015	6,921	6,880	6,900	6,900
USSR	102,173	103,400	106,400	107,300	107,300
China	2,860	3,301	3,690	4,350	4,350
Japan	7,457	7,335	7,608	7,420	7,600
Australia	6,205	6,367	6,297	6,386	6,370
New Zealand	8,226	7,245	7,936	7,535	7,618
 SUBTOTAL	 323,653	 319,788	 322,989	 322,153	 324,675
 Others <u>5/</u>	 103,346	 107,180	 107,483	 109,518	 109,518
 WORLD	 426,999	 426,968	 430,478	 431,671	 434,193

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Year beginning July 1.

4/ Year beginning June 1.

5/ Countries with no revisions since the November forecasts.

Table 16

MILK COW NUMBERS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
1986 Through 1989 with November and May Forecasts

SELECTED PRODUCERS <u>1/</u>	1986	1987	1988 <u>2/</u>	Forecast 1989 November	1989 May
	-----Thousand Head-----				
Canda	1,547	1,481	1,467	1,450	1,449
Mexico	5,890	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,500
United States	10,813	10,329	10,239	10,050	10,160
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,012	984	948	910	915
Denmark	864	811	774	750	750
France	6,506	6,359	5,850	5,800	5,800
Germany, FR	5,437	5,277	5,000	4,800	4,900
Ireland	1,528	1,490	1,444	1,415	1,387
Italy	3,021	3,021	3,020	3,019	3,019
Netherlands	2,247	2,043	1,947	1,870	1,900
United Kingdom	3,293	3,311	3,166	3,100	3,142
Czechoslovakia	1,817	1,796	1,786	1,820	1,780
USSR	42,900	42,400	42,000	41,700	41,500
China	1,460	1,846	2,164	2,500	2,500
Japan	1,099	1,052	1,046	1,040	1,040
Australia <u>3/</u>	1,770	1,743	1,697	1,640	1,680
New Zealand <u>4/</u>	2,221	2,252	2,280	2,235	2,285
SUBTOTAL	93,425	92,495	91,228	90,599	90,707
Others <u>5/</u>	103,346	107,180	107,483	109,518	109,518
WORLD	161,630	160,837	159,667	160,096	160,205

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Year beginning July 1.

4/ Year beginning June 1.

5/ Countries with no revisions since the November forecasts.

Table 17

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

1986 Through 1989 with November and May Forecasts

SELECTED COUNTRIES	1986	1987	1988 <u>2/</u>	Forecast 1989 November	May
	-----Thousand tons-----				
Canada	109	95	105	110	110
Mexico	21	26	32	31	34
United States	545	501	548	500	585
Belgium-Luxembourg	108	94	80	92	75
Denmark	112	96	94	87	89
France	633	569	512	485	485
Germany, FR	567	464	392	386	390
Ireland	160	150	135	130	134
Italy	70	70	65	65	65
Netherlands	264	199	170	175	185
United Kingdom	222	174	144	125	130
Czechoslovakia	156	149	147	150	147
USSR	1,700	1,742	1,794	1,790	1,800
Japan	88	69	69	65	70
Australia <u>3/</u>	105	104	98	94	95
New Zealand <u>4/</u>	299	248	279	265	265
SUBTOTAL	5,159	4,750	4,664	4,550	4,659
Others <u>5/</u>	1,830	1,834	1,865	1,933	1,933
WORLD	6,989	6,584	6,529	6,483	6,592

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Year beginning July 1.

4/ Year beginning June 1.

5/ Countries with no revisions since the November forecasts.

Table 18

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

1986 Through 1989 with November and May Forecasts

SELECTED PRODUCERS	1986	1987	1988 <u>2/</u>	Forecast 1989 November	May
	-----Thousand tons-----				
Canada	226	246	251	270	260
Mexico	262	298	431	363	393
United States	2,363	2,424	2,527	2,580	2,620
Belgium-Luxembourg	53	59	64	55	67
Denmark	252	271	258	268	260
France	1,320	1,342	1,375	1,390	1,390
Germany, FR	530	553	570	580	590
Ireland	63	65	78	78	78
Italy	694	704	700	700	700
Netherlands	534	552	558	548	554
United Kingdom	256	263	298	280	290
Czechoslovakia	134	142	140	132	140
USSR	844	861	890	870	920
Japan	24	25	24	25	25
Australia <u>3/</u>	170	177	176	180	183
New Zealand <u>4/</u>	127	113	129	135	130
SUBTOTAL	7,852	8,095	8,469	8,454	8,600
Others <u>5/</u>	1,932	1,994	2,001	2,035	2,035
WORLD	9,784	10,089	10,470	10,489	10,635

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Year beginning July 1.

4/ Year beginning June 1.

5/ Countries with no revisions since the November forecasts.

Table 19

NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

1986 Through 1989 with November and May Forecasts

SELECTED PRODUCERS	1986	1987	1988 <u>2/</u>	Forecast 1989 November	May
	-----Thousand tons-----				
Canada	109	110	110	115	115
Mexico	3	4	5	5	5
United States	582	480	444	390	505
Belgium-Luxembourg	138	99	80	105	74
Denmark	31	18	7	12	6
France	712	603	482	460	460
Germany, FR	647	474	408	365	420
Ireland	156	129	102	104	100
Italy	2	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	172	98	87	95	98
United Kingdom	267	193	136	124	130
USSR	280	310	350	370	380
Japan	184	153	160	150	160
Australia <u>3/</u>	124	128	120	119	113
New Zealand <u>4/</u>	215	173	198	185	165
SUBTOTAL	3,622	2,972	2,689	2,599	2,731
Others <u>5/</u>	564	529	501	549	549
WORLD	4,186	3,501	3,190	3,148	3,280

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Year beginning July 1.

4/ Year beginning June 1.

5/ Countries with no revisions since the November forecasts.

Table 20

CASEIN PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

1986 Through 1989 with November and May Forecasts

SELECTED PRODUCERS	1986	1987	1988 <u>2/</u>	Forecast 1989	
				November	May
	-----Thousand tons-----				
France	44	52	50	45	45
Germany, FR	20	25	25	20	25
Ireland	31	39	41	35	40
Italy	1	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	20	20	20	15	15
United Kingdom	2	1	0	0	0
Australia <u>3/</u>	7	8	9	8	8
New Zealand <u>4/</u>	75	62	65	60	57
SUBTOTAL	200	207	210	183	190
Others <u>5/</u>	25	22	20	30	30
WORLD	225	229	230	203	220

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Year beginning July 1.

4/ Year beginning June 1.

5/ Countries with no revisions since the Nov. forecasts.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION, FIRST FORECAST FOR 1989/90

The forecast for 1989/90 world centrifugal sugar production is 107.3 million tons (raw value), 1 percent above 1988/89 and 4 percent more than 1987/88. World sugar production from cane is forecast at 68.5 million tons, marginally above 1988/89, while sugar from beets is up nearly 3 percent to 38.8 million.

In the European Community (EC), where 14 percent of the world's centrifugal sugar is produced, output is forecast to decline 1 percent, mainly as a result of a return to more normal sugar beet yields, as area is expected to increase only slightly. In France, the largest producing country in the EC, production is expected to total 4.1 million tons, 6 percent (277,000 tons) less than 1988/89. The lower sugar outturn in France is mostly a reflection of the exceptional 1988/89 crop when sugar yields per hectare hit record levels due to abnormally high beet yields. The other decreases are distributed among some of the smaller producing countries with Spain, down nearly 200,000 tons, showing the next largest decline after France. In West Germany, the second largest producer, the forecast for 1989/90 is 3.2 million tons, 200,000 more than in 1988/89. In Italy, production of 1.8 million tons is 11 percent more than last year's below average crop.

In India, the world's largest sugar producer, production for the 1989/90 year is forecast at a record 10.95 million tons, 1 percent more than in 1988/89, and 950,000 tons more than produced in 1987/88. Despite lower forecast cane area to be harvested for all purposes (including non-centrifugal sugar production), cane yields are expected to improve. Yields during the past 3 years have suffered from poor monsoon performance. Recovery rates for centrifugal sugar are expected to improve slightly as well.

In the Soviet Union, the world's second largest sugar producer, the 1989/90 forecast is 9.5 million tons, up 1 percent from a year ago. The sugarbeet industry has been in the vanguard in the widespread adoption of intensive technology (IT). This technology makes more intensive use of inputs requiring a higher degree of management. In 1988, 88 percent of sugarbeet land was under IT, and the share is expected to rise to 98 percent by 1990. During the past 10 years, sugarbeet area has declined 300,000 hectares to slightly under 3.4 million in 1989/90. Sugarbeet area is expected to remain at this level for the foreseeable future as the Soviets believe this is sufficient and that production increases should come through the IT programs rather than through expanded plantings.

In Brazil, the 1989/90 forecast is 8.1 million tons, down 5 percent (400,000 tons) from 1988/89 harvest. The expected decline is an outgrowth of earlier dry weather in the North-Northeastern (N-NE) region coupled with a planned increase in alcohol production. Dry weather in 1988 also reduced cane output in the dominant Central-South (C-S) region, but the lower cane tonnage was offset by higher extraction rates. The Brazilian Government's plans to expand fuel alcohol output to program levels and maintain strategic alcohol stocks will divert additional cane from sugar production. Early cutting of about 5 million tons of cane in the C-S during the latter part of the 1988/89 season to cover short-term alcohol needs will lower the total cane production potential as well as that available for sugar production in 1989/90. The total Brazilian cane crush during 1989/90 (June-May) is forecast at 228 million tons for both sugar and alcohol.

Sugar production in Asia is forecast to increase in five of the six major producing countries. In China, sugar production is forecast to increase 8 percent over last year's harvest. Sugar from cane is expected to be up 450,000 tons to 45.5 million, but sugar from beets at 0.95 million tons, is expected to be off 5 percent from last year. Beet area is expected to decline because of higher prices for competing crops. The past year in China was one of significant change in the sugar industry. In the wake of a 1.1-million-ton drop in production in 1987/88, which resulted in record imports of 3.2 million tons, the government increased incentives to both farmers and refineries. This action, increasing refining prices by 75 percent and procurement prices by 25 percent, was the first major price adjustment since 1963. In the Philippines, sugar outturn in 1989/90 is forecast to increase 10 percent, the third successive annual increase after reaching the lowest level in recent history in 1986/87. The forecast of 1.65 million tons would be the largest since 1984/85 and is attributed to high domestic sugar prices, which are contributing to increased sugar area and raw material output. In Thailand, the forecast of 3.4 million tons is a decrease of over 10 percent from the record 4.0-million-ton 1988/89 harvest.

In South Africa, the 1989/90 forecast is up 7 percent from 1988/89. Major reasons for the improved prospects are higher world prices and a weak domestic currency. Australian sugar output is forecast to increase 3 percent as a result of the removal of government controls on planted area and generally improved weather.

Franklin Hokana (202) 382-8875

Table 21

SUGARCANE AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
BY
SELECTED SUGARCANE PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	SUGAR CANE YIELD	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	-----1,000 MT-----		PERCENT	MT/HA
Argentina <u>2/</u>						
1987/88	185	58.4	10,800	1,177	10.9	6.36
1988/89	195	61.5	12,000	1,280	10.7	6.56
1989/90 MAY	220	44.1	9,700	950	9.8	4.32
Australia						
1987/88	321	78.4	25,158	3,528	14.0	10.99
1988/89	317	85.3	27,040	3,700	13.7	11.67
1989/90 MAY	325	76.7	24,940	3,800	15.2	11.69
Brazil						
1987/88	1,950	46.2	90,000	8,457	9.4	4.34
1988/89	1,950	46.2	90,000	8,500	9.4	4.36
1989/90 MAY	1,950	46.2	90,000	8,100	9.0	4.15
China <u>2/</u>						
1987/88	859	55.1	47,363	4,071	8.6	4.74
1988/89	912	53.8	49,100	4,100	8.4	4.50
1989/90 MAY	975	56.4	55,000	4,550	8.3	4.67
Colombia						
1987/88	102	118.6	12,100	1,338	11.1	13.12
1988/89	103	128.5	13,240	1,397	10.6	13.56
1989/90 MAY	103	122.3	12,600	1,430	11.3	13.88
Cuba						
1987/88	1,300	50.0	65,000	7,250	11.2	5.58
1988/89	1,350	50.0	67,500	8,000	11.9	5.93
1989/90 MAY	1,350	50.0	67,500	8,000	11.9	5.93
Dominican Republic						
1987/88	170	48.5	8,250	777	9.4	4.57
1988/89	170	52.6	8,950	876	9.8	5.15
1989/90 MAY	170	52.9	9,000	900	10.0	5.29
Egypt <u>2/</u>						
1987/88	84	96.7	8,120	805	9.9	9.58
1988/89	86	95.2	8,190	850	10.4	9.88
1989/90 MAY	86	95.2	8,190	875	10.7	10.17

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Foreign Production Estimates Division, IAS/USDA

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Table 21

SUGARCANE AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
BY
SELECTED SUGARCANE PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	SUGAR CANE YIELD	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	-----1,000 MT-----		PERCENT	MT/HA
Fiji						
1987/88	60	66.7	4,000	400	10.0	6.67
1988/89	60	66.7	4,000	450	11.3	7.50
1989/90 MAY	60	66.7	4,000	450	11.3	7.50
Guatemala						
1987/88	97	72.3	7,014	691	9.9	7.12
1988/89	100	72.6	7,258	729	10.0	7.29
1989/90 MAY	100	72.6	7,258	730	10.1	7.30
India ^{3/} ^{4/}						
1987/88	3,290	58.4	192,000	10,000	5.2	3.04
1988/89	3,350	58.2	195,000	10,850	5.6	3.24
1989/90 MAY	3,200	60.9	195,000	10,950	5.6	3.42
Indonesia						
1987/88	334	63.7	21,270	2,127	10.0	6.37
1988/89	322	58.7	18,890	1,889	10.0	5.87
1989/90 MAY	300	66.7	20,000	2,000	10.0	6.67
Mauritius						
1987/88	80	75.0	6,000	733	12.2	9.16
1988/89	80	75.0	6,000	650	10.8	8.13
1989/90 MAY	80	75.0	6,000	650	10.8	8.13
Mexico						
1987/88	561	66.4	37,244	3,806	10.2	6.78
1988/89	580	70.7	41,000	3,500	8.5	6.03
1989/90 MAY	570	66.0	37,600	3,600	9.6	6.32
Pakistan ^{2/}						
1987/88	518	39.2	20,300	1,866	9.2	3.60
1988/89	512	41.0	21,000	1,921	9.1	3.75
1989/90 MAY	550	40.0	22,000	2,060	9.4	3.75
Peru						
1987/88	52	125.0	6,500	592	9.1	11.38
1988/89	53	118.9	6,300	580	9.2	10.94
1989/90 MAY	54	120.4	6,500	590	9.1	10.93

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Foreign Production Estimates Division, IAS/USDA

Table 21

(CONTINUED)

SUGARCANE AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
BY
SELECTED SUGARCANE PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	SUGAR CANE YIELD	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	-----1,000 MT-----		PERCENT	MT/HA
Philippines						
1987/88	270	58.1	15,700	1,400	8.9	5.19
1988/89	300	58.3	17,500	1,500	8.6	5.00
1989/90 MAY	320	46.9	15,000	1,650	11.0	5.16
South Africa						
1987/88	295	71.4	21,066	2,235	10.6	7.58
1988/89	300	62.7	18,800	2,050	10.9	6.83
1989/90 MAY	305	65.6	20,000	2,200	11.0	7.21
Sudan						
1987/88	40	112.5	4,500	485	10.8	12.13
1988/89	40	112.5	4,500	550	12.2	13.75
1989/90 MAY	40	112.5	4,500	550	12.2	13.75
Swaziland						
1987/88	35	108.6	3,800	461	12.1	13.17
1988/89	35	108.6	3,800	455	12.0	13.00
1989/90 MAY	35	108.6	3,800	445	11.7	12.71
Taiwan						
1987/88	67	95.7	6,413	627	9.8	9.36
1988/89	62	95.2	5,900	589	10.0	9.50
1989/90 MAY	62	93.5	5,800	580	10.0	9.35
Thailand						
1987/88	571	47.6	27,189	2,704	9.9	4.74
1988/89	630	57.1	36,000	4,000	11.1	6.35
1989/90 MAY	640	50.0	32,000	3,400	10.6	5.31
U.S. (Hawaii) <u>5/</u>						
1987/88	32	227.2	7,270	888	12.2	27.75
1988/89	32	213.9	6,845	844	12.3	26.38
1989/90 MAY	31	221.0	6,850	850	12.4	27.42
U.S. (Mainland) <u>2/</u>						
1987/88	283	64.2	18,156	2,136	11.8	7.55
1988/89	291	66.9	19,480	2,195	11.3	7.54
1989/90 MAY	295	65.8	19,425	2,220	11.4	7.53

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Table 21

(CONTINUED)

SUGARCANE AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
BY
SELECTED SUGARCANE PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	SUGAR CANE YIELD	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	-----1,000 MT-----		PERCENT	MT/HA
Venezuela						
1987/88	116	70.0	8,121	537	6.6	4.63
1988/89	112	71.4	8,000	510	6.4	4.55
1989/90 MAY	108	73.1	7,900	500	6.3	4.63
Zimbabwe						
1987/88	33	110.6	3,651	453	12.4	13.73
1988/89	31	116.8	3,622	450	12.4	14.52
1989/90 MAY	30	108.7	3,260	410	12.6	13.67
MAJOR CANE PRODUCERS						
1987/88	11,705	57.8	676,985	59,544	8.8	5.09
1988/89	11,973	58.5	699,915	62,415	8.9	5.21
1989/90 MAY	11,959	58.0	693,823	62,440	9.0	5.22
OTHERS						
1987/88	1,152	58.2	67,079	5,784	8.6	5.02
1988/89	1,138	58.5	66,553	5,803	8.7	5.10
1989/90 MAY	1,159	59.6	69,091	6,013	8.7	5.19
WORLD						
1987/88	12,857	57.9	744,064	65,328	8.8	5.08
1988/89	13,111	58.5	766,468	68,218	8.9	5.20
1989/90 MAY	13,118	58.2	762,914	68,453	9.0	5.22

1/ Refined cane sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.07.

2/ Processes beet sugar as well as cane sugar. 3/ Includes khandsari (native type semi-white centrifugal sugar). 4/ Cane area and production data include cane used for non-centrifugal sugar, which distorts the recovery rate and the sugar yield per hectare. 5/ Hawaiian cane is harvested once every 24 months, consequently yields per hectare are much higher than in countries where cane is harvested every year.

Table 22

SUGARBEET AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
BY
SELECTED SUGARBEET PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	BEET YIELD	SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION	SUGAR RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	-----1,000 MT-----		PERCENT	MT/HA
Austria						
1987/88	39	54.6	2,128	390	18.3	10.00
1988/89	38	50.9	1,934	358	18.5	9.42
1989/90 MAY	50	52.0	2,600	480	18.5	9.60
Belgium-Luxembourg						
1987/88	116	51.8	6,010	1,005	16.7	8.66
1988/89	115	56.0	6,443	1,000	15.5	8.70
1989/90 MAY	112	52.2	5,850	930	15.9	8.30
China 2/						
1987/88	498	16.3	8,140	635	7.8	1.28
1988/89	708	18.8	13,300	1,000	7.5	1.41
1989/90 MAY	675	18.5	12,500	950	7.6	1.41
Czechoslovakia						
1987/88	208	36.1	7,500	800	10.7	3.85
1988/89	208	36.1	7,500	700	9.3	3.37
1989/90 MAY	208	36.1	7,500	800	10.7	3.85
Denmark						
1987/88	67	39.3	2,632	422	16.0	6.30
1988/89	68	49.7	3,379	550	16.3	8.09
1989/90 MAY	68	45.6	3,100	490	15.8	7.21
France						
1987/88	450	53.6	24,115	3,966	16.4	8.81
1988/89	432	57.8	24,987	4,397	17.6	10.18
1989/90 MAY	429	53.8	23,100	4,120	17.8	9.60
Germany, East						
1987/88	219	35.1	7,683	768	10.0	3.51
1988/89	198	23.3	4,619	575	12.4	2.90
1989/90 MAY	215	35.8	7,700	750	9.7	3.49
Germany, West						
1987/88	384	49.6	19,049	2,968	15.6	7.73
1988/89	386	48.2	18,590	3,000	16.1	7.77
1989/90 MAY	392	49.2	19,300	3,200	16.6	8.16

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Foreign Production Estimates Division, IAS/USDA

Table 22

(CONTINUED)

SUGARBEET AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
BY
SELECTED SUGARBEET PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	BEET YIELD	SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION	SUGAR RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	-----1,000	MT-----	PERCENT	MT/HA
Hungary						
1987/88	105	38.1	4,000	450	11.3	4.29
1988/89	105	38.1	4,000	400	10.0	3.81
1989/90 MAY	105	38.1	4,000	500	12.5	4.76
Italy						
1987/88	285	53.1	15,137	1,869	12.3	6.56
1988/89	266	49.2	13,100	1,609	12.3	6.05
1989/90 MAY	285	52.6	15,000	1,790	11.9	6.28
Japan 2/						
1987/88	71	53.9	3,827	680	17.8	9.58
1988/89	72	53.5	3,849	700	18.2	9.72
1989/90 MAY	72	53.5	3,850	675	17.5	9.38
Netherlands						
1987/88	128	54.1	6,920	1,065	15.4	8.32
1988/89	123	51.6	6,350	1,075	16.9	8.74
1989/90 MAY	122	52.0	6,350	1,050	16.5	8.61
Poland						
1987/88	422	33.1	13,989	1,823	13.0	4.32
1988/89	412	34.2	14,100	1,815	12.9	4.41
1989/90 MAY	410	33.9	13,900	1,750	12.6	4.27
Romania						
1987/88	266	26.9	7,149	450	6.3	1.69
1988/89	245	25.3	6,200	450	7.3	1.84
1989/90 MAY	260	28.1	7,300	600	8.2	2.31
Spain 2/						
1987/88	165	46.7	7,700	1,077	14.0	6.53
1988/89	179	50.7	9,076	1,283	14.1	7.17
1989/90 MAY	175	43.4	7,600	1,085	14.3	6.20
Turkey						
1987/88	378	32.8	12,400	1,780	14.4	4.71
1988/89	315	34.4	10,850	1,410	13.0	4.48
1989/90 MAY	325	36.3	11,800	1,525	12.9	4.69

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Foreign Production Estimates Division, IAS/USDA

Table 22

(CONTINUED)

SUGARBEET AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
BY
SELECTED SUGARBEET PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	BEET YIELD	SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION	SUGAR RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	-----1,000 MT-----		PERCENT	MT/HA
U.S.S.R.						
1987/88	3,404	26.6	90,405	9,560	10.6	2.81
1988/89	3,364	26.1	87,800	9,400	10.7	2.79
1989/90 MAY	3,370	26.1	88,000	9,500	10.8	2.82
United Kingdom						
1987/88	201	39.8	7,990	1,335	16.7	6.64
1988/89	200	42.5	8,500	1,421	16.7	7.11
1989/90 MAY	200	40.0	8,000	1,400	17.5	7.00
United States <u>2/</u>						
1987/88	506	50.3	25,466	3,627	14.2	7.17
1988/89	526	42.8	22,495	3,221	14.3	6.12
1989/90 MAY	525	46.5	24,400	3,540	14.5	6.74
Yugoslavia						
1987/88	164	38.0	6,238	946	15.2	5.77
1988/89	131	34.8	4,558	660	14.5	5.04
1989/90 MAY	150	40.7	6,100	850	13.9	5.67
MAJOR BEET PRODUCERS						
1987/88	8,076	34.5	278,478	35,616	12.8	4.41
1988/89	8,091	33.6	271,630	35,024	12.9	4.33
1989/90 MAY	8,148	34.1	277,950	35,985	12.9	4.42
OTHERS						
1987/88	532	36.5	19,440	2,510	12.9	4.72
1988/89	523	39.8	20,823	2,718	13.1	5.20
1989/90 MAY	537	38.8	20,845	2,813	13.5	5.24
WORLD						
1987/88	8,608	34.6	297,918	38,126	12.8	4.43
1988/89	8,614	34.0	292,453	37,742	12.9	4.38
1989/90 MAY	8,685	34.4	298,795	38,798	13.0	4.47

1/ Refined beet sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.087.

2/ Processes cane sugar as well as beet sugar.

Table 23

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
1986/87 - 1989/90 1/

COUNTRY/REGION	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89 2/	1989/90 3/
-----1,000 Metric Tons-----				
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	118	129	108	135
Mexico	3,970	3,806	3,500	3,600
United States 3/ 4/	6,075	6,651	6,260	6,610
SUBTOTAL	10,163	10,586	9,868	10,345
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	1,108	1,177	1,280	950
Bolivia	190	174	163	155
Brazil	8,650	8,457	8,500	8,100
Chile	444	416	424	450
Colombia	1,316	1,338	1,397	1,430
Ecuador	268	316	309	330
Guyana	204	154	152	200
Paraguay	100	100	90	100
Peru	580	592	580	590
Surinam	12	10	10	10
Uruguay	92	65	75	75
Venezuela	601	537	510	500
SUBTOTAL	13,565	13,336	13,490	12,890
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Belize	86	85	85	85
Costa Rica	230	219	211	220
El Salvador	277	189	173	200
Guatemala	658	691	729	730
Honduras	200	173	197	200
Nicaragua	240	225	200	225
Panama	123	107	110	110
SUBTOTAL	1,814	1,689	1,705	1,770
CARIBBEAN				
Barbados	83	80	77	75
Cuba	7,220	7,250	8,000	8,000
Dominican Republic	815	777	876	900
Guadeloupe	71	88	100	100
Haiti	39	40	40	40
Jamaica	192	221	204	225
Martinique	1	1	1	1
Puerto Rico	87	92	88	90
St. Kitts - Nevis	32	32	32	32
Trinidad and Tobago	84	91	95	98
SUBTOTAL	8,624	8,672	9,513	9,561
May 1989	Foreign Production Estimates Division, IAS/USDA			

Table 23

(CONTINUED)

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
1986/87 - 1989/90 1/

COUNTRY/REGION	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89 2/	1989/90 3/
	-----1,000 Metric Tons-----			
EEC				
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,019	1,005	1,000	930
Denmark	542	422	550	490
France 5/	3,707	3,966	4,397	4,120
Germany, West	3,469	2,968	3,000	3,200
Greece	312	194	230	340
Ireland	202	242	212	200
Italy	1,868	1,869	1,609	1,790
Netherlands	1,324	1,065	1,075	1,050
Portugal	4	2	1	3
Spain	1,109	1,092	1,298	1,100
United Kingdom	1,433	1,335	1,421	1,400
SUBTOTAL	14,989	14,160	14,793	14,623
OTHER WEST EUROPE				
Austria	308	390	358	480
Finland	134	70	146	110
Sweden	368	264	375	335
Switzerland	129	123	150	135
SUBTOTAL	939	847	1,029	1,060
EAST EUROPE				
Albania	35	30	30	30
Bulgaria	113	140	100	120
Czechoslovakia	862	800	700	800
Germany, East	733	768	575	750
Hungary	506	450	400	500
Poland	1,891	1,823	1,815	1,750
Romania	600	450	450	600
Yugoslavia	870	946	660	850
SUBTOTAL	5,610	5,407	4,730	5,400
USSR	8,700	9,560	9,400	9,500
NORTH AFRICA				
Algeria	11	11	11	11
Egypt	989	907	955	985
Morocco	435	443	527	510
Sudan	479	485	550	550
Tunisia	26	25	25	25
SUBTOTAL	1,940	1,871	2,068	2,081

May 1989

Foreign Production Estimates Division, IAS/USDA

Table 23

(CONTINUED)

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
1986/87 - 1989/90 1/

COUNTRY/REGION	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89 2/	1989/90 3/
-----1,000 Metric Tons-----				
OTHER AFRICA				
Angola	35	35	35	35
Burkina	20	20	20	20
Cameroon	80	80	80	80
Chad	25	20	20	20
Congo (Brazzaville)	35	35	35	35
Ivory Coast	140	140	154	160
Ethiopia	167	170	170	175
Gabon	20	20	20	20
Ghana	10	10	10	10
Guinea	25	25	25	25
Kenya	366	413	412	420
Madagascar	111	114	114	110
Malawi	168	181	170	175
Mali	19	20	20	20
Mauritius	748	733	650	650
Mozambique	30	50	50	50
Nigeria	59	55	60	65
Reunion	255	236	250	250
Rwanda	2	4	5	5
Senegal	50	60	60	60
Somalia	45	45	45	50
South Africa	2,200	2,235	2,050	2,200
Swaziland	537	461	455	445
Tanzania	108	110	110	
Uganda	10	10	10	10
Zaire	63	60	60	60
Zambia	119	130	150	140
Zimbabwe	512	453	450	410
SUBTOTAL	5,952	5,923	5,690	5,810
MIDDLE EAST				
Iran	650	550	550	550
Iraq	35	43	43	43
Lebanon	6	6	6	6
Syria	38	40	20	25
Turkey	1,475	1,780	1,410	1,525
SUBTOTAL	2,204	2,419	2,029	2,149
May 1989	Foreign Production Estimates Division, IAS/USDA			

Table 23

(CONTINUED)

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
1986/87 - 1989/90 1/

COUNTRY/REGION	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89 2/	1989/90 3/
-----1,000 Metric Tons-----				
OTHER ASIA				
Afghanistan	10	10	10	10
Bangladesh	194	190	115	145
Burma	50	50	50	50
China	5,774	4,706	5,100	5,500
India 6/	9,474	10,000	10,850	10,950
Indonesia	2,024	2,127	1,889	2,000
Japan	948	929	980	950
Malaysia	98	88	100	105
Nepal	17	17	17	17
Pakistan	1,364	1,899	1,980	2,140
Philippines	1,373	1,400	1,500	1,650
Sri Lanka	20	34	35	35
Taiwan	515	627	589	580
Thailand	2,639	2,704	4,000	3,400
Vietnam	250	250	250	250
SUBTOTAL	24,750	25,031	27,465	27,782
OCEANIA				
Australia	3,457	3,528	3,700	3,800
Fiji	502	400	450	450
Papua New Guinea	25	25	30	30
SUBTOTAL	3,984	3,953	4,180	4,280
WORLD TOTAL	103,234	103,454	105,960	107,251

1/ Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include outturn of sugar from several Southern Hemisphere countries which begin prior to September. Conversion factors used include 1.087 for refined beet sugar 1.07 for refined cane sugar.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Forecast.

4/ United States data include continental beet and cane and Hawaii cane, but exclude Puerto Rico cane which is listed separately.

5/ French data exclude production of cane sugar in Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion which are listed separately.

6/ Indian data include production of Khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar. Estimated output of Khandsari sugar in thousand tons is as follows: 1986/87 - 530; 1987/88 - 320; 1988/89 - 400; and 1989/90 - 400.

EGYPTIAN COTTON PRODUCTION

Although Egypt produces only 2 percent of the world's cotton, it is the source of nearly 40 percent of the world's extra-fine cotton supply. Cotton production, which is estimated at 304,817 tons (1.4 million 480-pound bales) for the 1988/89 year, plays an important role in Egypt's economy as the largest agricultural export earner. Because the maintenance of cotton quality and output are critical to Egypt's economic situation, the government strictly controls all stages of production from sowing to marketing. Cotton area has declined nearly 50 percent since the 1950's, being displaced by grain production as expanding population pressures increased the need for Egypt to produce more food. Despite reductions in area, Egypt was able to maintain total cotton production at 400-500,000 tons (1.8-2.3 million 480-pound bales) until 1986/87 with the help of improved yields resulting from strict government regulation and research.

CURRENT PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

Since 1985/86, both cotton area and yields have declined due to low procurement prices and high labor costs. Total production has fallen 30 percent in the past 3 years--reaching a record low in 1988/89--and area has dropped from 454,000 hectares in 1985/86 to a low of 416,000 in 1987/88. There was a slight recovery in 1988/89 when area increased to 425,000 hectares, but yields were affected by poor weather, late plantings, a reduced number of pickings, and ineffective use of fertilizer and water supplies.

Although the government's target area has remained constant, farmers are now planting more profitable corn and clover crops. A strong demand for feedstuffs has resulted in high market prices for both corn and clover. Feed prices have continued to outstrip the cotton procurement price, lowering cotton production incentives. In addition to a decline in area, cotton yields have been dropping as well. Since clover now commands a better price on the market than cotton, farmers are taking an extra cutting of clover before planting the land to cotton. This delays cotton planting and increases the risk of temperature stress and rain damage at harvest. Yields also have suffered from increasing labor costs, which have reduced the incentive for producers to take the traditional second and third cotton pickings during harvest.

The government issued a 1989/90 target area similar to last year's level. They also announced new price policies which included a higher procurement price and a system for early-delivery bonuses, which should increase the incentive to plant on a timely basis. However, higher marketing costs and pesticide prices are believed to have offset the improved program incentives for cotton. As a result, area could be similar to last year's level, with yields recovering slightly provided there are better weather conditions and incentives from the early-delivery bonus provisions.

PRODUCTION POLICY

In order to control both output and quality, the government heavily regulates all facets of cotton production, including the location of varietal production, the amount of planted area, seed production, and the ginning industry. The policies are designed to increase yield potential, decrease mixing and wastage, and regulate amounts of each variety produced annually.

The government maintains a single variety zoning system, which regulates where each variety is produced. The finest cotton is grown in the extreme north, with other extra-long staple varieties sown in the northern and central Delta. The zonal mandate was originated in order to maximize production and minimize varietal mixing. The planting locations are based on a resource inventory done in the 1950's, which determined the best conditions available for each variety. Cotton mills also are delineated by variety, which reduces the amount of mixing and waste. Although it is unclear if this regional regulation is cost effective, the system is strictly maintained.

Realizing the need for high-quality seed, the government has devised a system through which all seed is produced under full technical supervision. Cotton seed for planting purposes is produced only on farms owned by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), agricultural cooperatives, or contracted growers whose farms are under the supervision of the technical staff at the Seed Department of the MOA. New varieties are introduced by the Agricultural Research Center of the MOA and are generally improvements on a local variety or crosses between two local varieties.

Every year the Egyptian Government mandates a target planting area for the country. The area is regulated by zone and variety and is based on expected export and domestic demands. Non-compliance by producers is punishable by fines and/or imprisonment.

AGRONOMIC OVERVIEW

Egyptian cotton is grown throughout the Nile River basin and is entirely irrigated. The crop is planted from mid-February to mid-March and harvested during September and October. Ninety-five percent of production originates on small farms of 2.5 hectares or less and most of the land is either privately owned or rented. Twenty-five percent of total production is extra-long staple (ELS: micronaire length of 1-3/8 inches or more) varieties, while most of the remaining 75 percent is long-staple (LS: micronaire length of 1-1/4 to 1-3/8 inches). Of the ELS varieties, Giza 70, 76, and 77 are the most common, with Giza 70 and 77 comprising 85 percent of production. Giza 75 makes up 65 percent of the LS crop, with Giza 80, 81, and Dendara varieties making up the remaining output.

Both cotton and grains are grown during the summer season and producers generally divide their land into thirds to accommodate a 3-year rotational system. During the winter months the areas are either left fallow, planted with berseem clover, or cropped with winter grains. The summer rotations incorporate cotton, rice, maize, or sorghum. Cotton is nearly always double cropped with clover. Producers normally take two cuttings of clover, plant cotton in February, and then take three pickings of cotton. This cropping system may vary depending on production incentives for various crops.

Chart 1

EGYPTIAN COTTON AREA

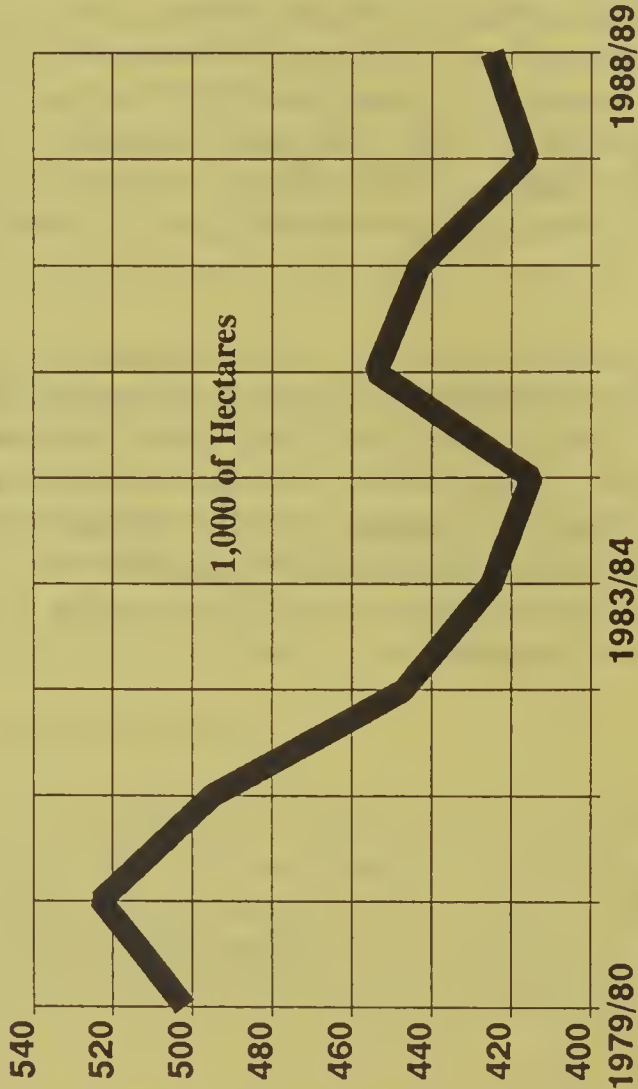


Chart 2

EGYPTIAN COTTON PRODUCTION



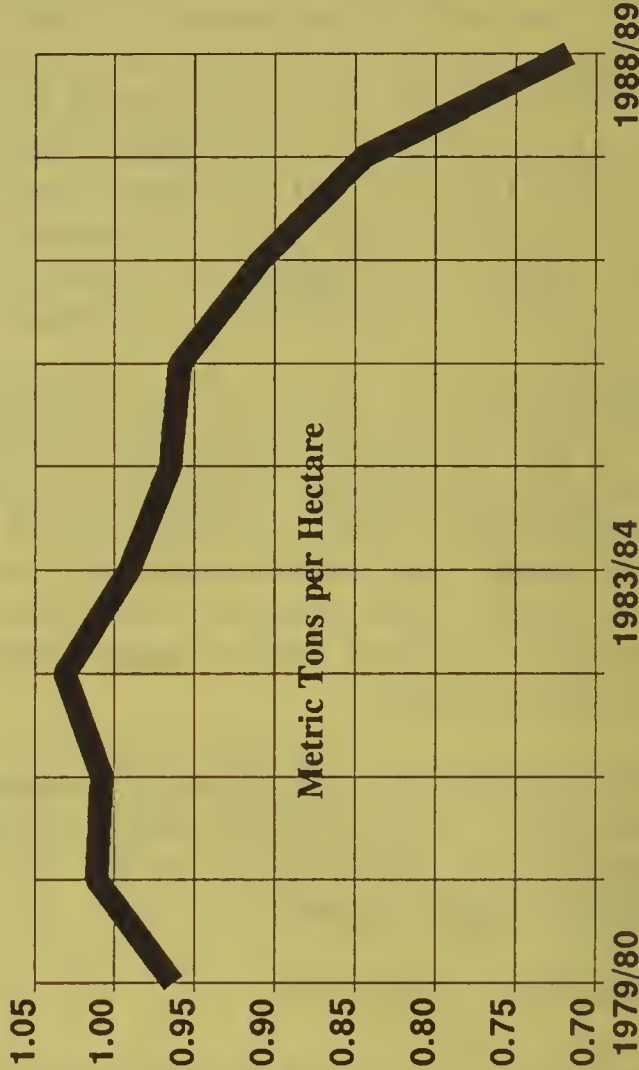
Table 24

Egyptian Cotton Production, Area, and Yield

YEAR	PRODUCTION (1,000/MT)	AREA (1,000/HA)	YIELD (MT/HA)
1979/80	484	502	.963
1980/81	529	523	1.011
1981/82	499	495	1.008
1982/83	461	447	1.031
1983/84	421	425	.991
1984/85	401	415	.965
1985/86	435	454	.959
1986/87	402	443	.909
1987/88	351	416	.845
1988/89 MAY	305	425	.717

Chart 3

EGYPTIAN COTTON YIELDS



SWINE PRODUCTION IN THAILAND

Development of Thailand's swine industry slowed in 1988 as disease problems and rising production costs made producers more cautious. Growth in hog production was up an estimated 2 percent in 1988, following 18-percent growth in 1987. The disease problems in 1988 stemmed from outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever (hog cholera), and Aujeszky's disease in major production areas. In addition to killing significant numbers of sows and baby pigs in the immediate area of the outbreak, these diseases spread to other areas through uncontrolled feeder pig sales. Lower profit margins during late 1987 and early 1988, caused largely by the poor corn harvest of 1987, tightened feed supplies and raised feed prices.

The outlook for 1989 is for a 5-7-percent increase in slaughter as higher market prices in the second half of 1988 and relatively stable production costs have made profit margins favorable again. Strong growth in the national economy, including increased incomes in rural areas, higher prices for poultry--a major competing meat, and more tourism, have all helped to support the rise in pork prices. Expansion in 1989 is forecast to occur mainly on larger farms and on farms that contract with major feed mills.

Development of intensive swine production has occurred only during the past 15 years as producers were able to successfully adopt modern U.S. and European breeds. Earlier imports of Western breeding stock had failed and producers had reverted back to the native pig, which is adapted to tropical conditions. In the past 15 years, a number of breeds have been introduced, but producers have developed a definite preference for "mother" lines of Yorkshire or Landrace crossed with a red boar, usually Duroc, which are thought to give the best market hog.

About 70 percent of Thailand's swine production occurs in the central and eastern regions within 200 miles of Bangkok. While some newer units have only 100 head, most established units keep 400-500 sows and there are more than 100 farms that keep at least 1,000 sows. One company, in particular, is responsible for about 15 percent of national marketings. Backyard production, which accounts for less than a fifth of annual production, is mainly concentrated in the northern and northeastern parts of the country and shows a tendency to decline further.

Nearly all commercial hog farms use a confinement system of production, which, given the mild climate, frequently amounts to no more than a pole building with slatted floor pens. Frequent spraying is used to keep animals cool during the hotter months. Sows are reported to wean an average of 14 to 18 pigs per year. Pigs take about 7 months to reach a market weight of 100 kilograms with feed conversion rates of 3.2 to 3.5 units of feed per unit of weight gain.

Many producers use improved genetics and management, but herd performance is reduced by: a) the stress of attempting to meet market demand for extremely lean carcasses; b) shortages of high-quality feed proteins; and c) disease problems. Overly lean sows are reported to be more difficult to rebreed, with a failure rate of around 20 percent. Restrictive government import policies coupled with inadequate domestic production cause the protein shortages. The most serious disease problems are swine fever (hog cholera), foot-and-mouth, atrophic rhinitis, and Aujezky's disease, which result not only serious losses to producers, but also prevent the export of Thai pigs and pork to many overseas markets.

For the future, production of extra lean hogs will continue to be emphasized due to price premiums of up to 8 percent. However, producers also are looking to improve their performance in terms of pigs weaned, feed conversion, and daily gain. Government policy is to encourage pork production and management by controlling diseases and by expanding disease-free areas. (Recently, the southern region of the country was declared free of foot-and-mouth disease.) In addition, current policy encourages development of export-oriented slaughter facilities by granting import and tax benefits, waiving the slaughter fee for pork for export, and requiring that new plants export at least 30 percent of their output after 4 years of operation.

Most producers sell their pigs to marketing agents who in turn sell to slaughtering plants, most of which are government owned. Retail and wholesale outlets purchase their pork from the slaughterhouses. Over 80 percent of Thailand's pork production is purchased daily from "wet" markets and consumed directly. The rest goes to processors for production of smoked and cured meats and sausages.

The following table gives estimated beginning inventories and slaughter numbers since 1980. Actual pork production is not published, but market weights of about 100 kilograms and carcass weights of around 80 kilograms would put 1987 production at just over 500,000 tons, which fits with estimated per capita consumption of 9 to 10 kilograms per year.

YEAR	INVENTORY	SLAUGHTER
	---(Million Head)---	
1980	3.02	5.34
1981	3.62	5.46
1982	4.02	5.60
1983	4.19	4.38
1984	4.26	5.53
1985	4.23	7.55
1986	4.25	5.52
1987	4.19	6.51
1988	4.26	6.67

Source: Office of Agricultural Economics,
Ministry of Agriculture and
Cooperatives

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